ency of blood to the and nervous debility, ans, Liver Complaint, ammation of the bow-and spinal affections, hemselves with three kets, one or two linpillow cases, six or worn linen to cut for abrella, and a pair of

n \$5.50 to \$9.00 per atient (from choice or cupying a room alone \$9.00—with a room-the third floor, \$8.50 tion, or fire in their

yan extra price. For ome, \$1.00 per week. 2.00 to \$5.00. Post-closed, soliciting adversesponding patients are last treatment and VID RUGGLES.

s of the Connecticut Carriages will always ton depot to convey I nervous may not be arriving in the eve-lodgings at a hotel. nan blood, in a nor-

system, is in a posi-pointained by the ac-s within—an excess from the cut "uncovered skin,"
positive electricity.
the surface, we behealthy condition of
that when, from any diseased action ep-before the Medical og of its annual ses-A. M., M. D., Pro-icy, and Professor of lege, Ga., p. 25.

Rritish and Foreign to on the condition of Perhaps there is the function of the niged. To what extend sufficient pains to omed to give much tical investigation of viology teaches us gout of the system oil solid as liquid; to it as the channel in many instances, enerally, find their

electricity, remarks: he body more, bo his work on Ne a in 1847, p. 127. a in 1947, p.
in interesting article
Y. Journal of ComReview: 'I do not
f electricity may not
body, and an excess
and that this may not
exertion of the equilst likely, and that the t measure, that the etism, in the cure of is certain that, when activaly productive, nervous systems are organs most active;

he discovery of vole poles of a voltaic ance is the negative the telegraphs which and the motor nerves tuscles. See N. Y.

ex STREET, Boston, rive particular atten-

THE LIBERATOR. PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY, AT THE ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL.

Robert F. Wallcut, General Agent.

RODELL

FERMS.—\$2 50 per annum; or, if paymen if TERMS.—\$2 50 per annum; or, if paymen be made within three months from the time of subscribing, \$2 00. Remember these terms, and do not combain of their strict enforcement.

All remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the permiary concerns of the paper are to relating to the permiary concerns of the paper are to relating to the permiary concerns of the paper are to relating to the permiary concerns address for TERM of the paper are to remain the paper are to relating the payment be forwarded in advance.

Figure times for 75 cts.—one square for \$1 00.

Figure times for 75 cts.—one square for \$1 00.

Figure times for 75 cts.—one square for \$1 00. Francial Committee.—Prancis Jackson, Ellis Gray Francis Committee.—Prancis Jackson, Ellis Gray Francis Committee is responsible only in Paillips.

This Committee is responsible only the financial economy of the paper—not for any of WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

VOL. XIX. NO. 32.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1849.

WHOLE NO. 970.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS

AND AN AGREMENT WITH HELL
Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their ascent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of prescring the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinsi; and thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-

delivered from Sinai; and thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for alaves—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is, to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and hereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, —JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

U. S. CONSTITUTION 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH

Refuge of Oppression.

From the Camden (S. C.) Journal.

BRUTUS AND A TRUE CAROLINIAN.

We find our exchanges condemning in unmeasured terms, as incendiary, insidious, and tradiorous, the recent publications now flooding the country, the writers calling themselves by the above names. Many have been received here, but believing their circulation was limited, and their issue would cease circulation was limited, and their issue would cease with a number of two, we deemed it advisable not to magnify their importance with a notice, hoping that, like other fancy flights of error and diseased in grantous, they would soon fall into the tombs insginations they would soon fall into 'the tombs of the Cipolets.' But their issues of the Cipolets. But their issues come in such numbers, and with such ominous regularity, indicating a well digested scheme of assaults, and a paper war of externanting slavery rather on an extended scale, and above all, the late arrest and imprisonment of an Aboltion emissary, J. M. Barrett, in Spartanof an Abolton emissary, J. M. Barrett, in Spartan-burg, moving about among our people, and dissem-in iting these wicked engines of harm, from whom developments are gathered of fearful import, it is no longer the duty of the press to remain silent. We fully agree with our contemporaries, that these oblications are a deliberate attack upon the institutions of our State, using the arguments found in the mouths of Abolitionists; and the writers, whover they are and wherever they may be, are acting stools in the hands of Hale, Giddings & Co. as tools in the hands of Hale, Glodings & Co.—
men, who would set the torch of fire to the goodly
teaple of Liberty reared in these lands, and would
exult over the ruins thereof, because, forsooth, it
hurs their milk and water consciences, that some of
those who shelter under it, have the will to cling to
an Institution, which the pseudo-philanthronists of those who shelter under it, have the unit to cring to an institution, which the pseudo-philanthropists of the North fastened upon their ancestry. The name of a true Carolinian was never more falsely assumed, reminding us of a prowling wolf in sheep's clothing; and the name of Brutus, so far as it meus stabbing a friend, and throwing the establishment of theirs, into one uncontrollable change. ed order of things into one uncontrollable chaos, and amid the crash to fall suicidally, may be truly

tions continue. The writer says, he is a haute Carolinian, and the annoymous correspondent of Barrett, who for aught we know is a truth-telling deponent, asserts the same. But he or they wear the garb of concealment. 'They love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil.' Truth never loses any strength from an open and bold advocacy. Magna est veritas et prevalebit.

If their views are correct, why seek secresy? Let these pamphlets be written where they may, it is thought they are printed in Cincinnati, Ohio, or Dublin, Indiana, hotheds of Abolitionism, whence

significant of the results produced, if these publicais continue. The writer says, he is a native Ca

they are mailed to the various Post Offices.

From what we have learned, the Post Maste General, Collamer, may be particeps criminis—and why should he not? Entertaining the same views, brethren in the same cause, and comrades in the same unholy crusade against our rights, why is it a thing improbable, that he should lend a helping hand? We understand that the Post Master at this place has carefully preserved a list of all the perfinds it to agree precisely with the names in the list finds it to agree precisely with the names in the list of letters published in this paper on 1st January. A copy of which, as it is his custom quarterly, he forwarded to the Department at Washington, where it is said the list is cut out and filed away in the General Post Office. From the great coincidence in es, he has no doubt but the individuals who mailed the pamphlets had access, in some way or other, to these lists. Mr. Collamer and all his Clerks well be free from any blame in the matter, but coincidence is strange. Other Post Masters might make similar investigations, and aid in throwing light upon the subject. Let the list of names be obtained wherever it may, it is clear to us, it was used in mailing these pamphlets to this place. Pro-bably Mr. Barrett and his coadjutors have been diligent in cutting out of the various papers, the lists letters published-and forwarding them to head

Under all these circumstances, we think it right and proper, that the heaviest penalties of the law should fall upon any, who aid and abet these dangerous and wicked attacks upon our Institutions. 'Self-preservation is the first law of nature,' and if the ath should now neglect its promptings, it may

From the Pendleton (S. C.) Messenger.

THE WHITE MAN AND THE NEGRO. Equility and Fraternity' between the white man and the negro is the end sought to be accomplished by the abolitionists of the North, equal rights and in social intercourse, is the ultimatum that will be demanded by these mad fanatics, if the Southern people are so craven in spirit as to submit to their contemplated violation of the Constitution, and of their just rights in this confederacy. And when the non-slaveholder is prepared to take the negro by the hand, and raise him to a seat by his side in the church, and to allow him to at seat by his side in the church, and to allow him to sit in the jury box, in judgment upon his rights, acknowledge him as an equal at the ballot box, and admit him into the social circle with his family, then, and not till then, should be listen to the constant. should he listen to the counsels of 'Brutus,' or join that hellish crew who seek to break down the Constitution of our State, and destroy the barriers which protect the rights of the poor white man, and keep live in him the spirit and independence of a free-

It is a well known fact, that in all those States where the negroes have been set free, the poorer class of white men have been compelled from necessity to take their places and discharge all the menial services rendered by them: they black the boots of travellers weiter of travellers, wait upon the tables, attend to the sta-bles, and discharge all those offices which are per-formed in the slaveholding States by the negroes, and which no man in this country could be hired to do. The pamphlet of 'Brutus' is the entering wedge of a system of measures which will inevitably bring the citizens of South Carolina to this degraded state of society, if not met and repelled as becomes a proud spirited people. The history of Hayti and the British West India Islands is full of instruction and instruction and warning to us, and demonstrates usest clearly that the two races cannot live together in a state of equality, and where they exist together n nearly equal numbers: one must rule the other.

Ossessing all the sympathies of the negroes from
the fact of having interfered in their behalf, and the fact of having interfered in their behalf, and having conferred political rights upon them, the Northern people know that they would have steady friends in them, ready to unite with them against the white population in the South in any scheme of monopoly and plunder that they might desire to carry out to promote their own interests. The horrible condition in which we of the South would be placed by this state of things can only be realized by condition in which we of the South would be plac-ed by this state of things can only be realized by taking into consideration the large number of slaves amongst us, and estimating the political power that they would exercise in the State, if turned loose amongst us, for we may rest assured that they would not be allowed to emigrate to the States that are now free. A war of races would necessarily arise upon this state of things, and the Sonthern people should consider the increased danger that would then sur-round them.

How exactly do the fearful apprehensions expressed in the foregoing article verify the declaration of Scripture- The wicked flee when no man pursu-

How does it happen that the Abelition pamphlets we receive every week or two are not pre-paid or postmarked in any way? It is idle to say that Mr. Collamer is not responsible for this state of things, with such a gross violation of the law staring him in the face. But, again, why does any postmaster permit these packages to go through his hands, unstamped and unpaid, when the law requires these transient documents to be pre-paid? Further: has any postmaster a right to deliver these documents illegally sentthrough a mail, or, if he does so, is it not in violation of the law and the obligation of his office? We ask solely for information, but under the belief that no postmaster has the right to forward or permit to go through his office, or deliver, mail matter unpaid, which the law declares must be pre-paid. Southern postmasters, we think, ought to examine into this matter. We may be mistaken with regard to these points, and should like to know whether we are or not.—[South Carolinian.]

on the other, it is said that the last census shows that there are in the slaveholding States, as the result of voluntary emancipations, 215,000 free blacks, whose value as slaves, at the moderate estimate of \$500 each, would be more than the sum paid by Eng-

land.

To decide this important question correctly, we should know, in regard to the South, first, how many of the 215,000 were born after their parents had been liberated; secondly, how many were liberated by wills, when the masters could no longer get any work out of them for their own benefit; thirdly, how many were liberated before the work was all out of them; and lastly how many of these was now many were norrated before the work was an out of them; and lastly, how many of those who were able to earn their own independent subsistence were afforded the opportunity to do so by a fair allotment of the soil which they had been born upon and tilled, and which belonged to them by a right as

ear as their right of independent locomotion.

And in regard to England, we should know wheth-And in regard to England, we should know whether the men who agitated for negro emancipation in the West Indies, and the men who passed the law to pay the money, were men who ever earned a penny themselves; whether the agitators acted conscientiously in accordance with that prevalent propensity among men to look over evils under their own noses, and especially such as contribute to their own fancied advantage, and to war with those at a great distance, or whether they did not understandingly clamor against negro slavery in order that they might, during the uproar, more securely rivet the chains of white slavery on the working classes of Great Britain, under the galling operation of which nearly a quarter of them have become paupers, millions have died and are dying of starvation, and the mass are in a far worse aggregate condition than were the negroes; whether the money paid was voted by legislators who fairly represented the people who paid it, and, if not, what right they had to vote it; and, lastly, whether the ten or more years of agitation for negro emancipation of the people of Great Britain and her colonies from the dominion of their than a hindred that they had to vote it; and, lastly, whether the ten or more years of agitation for negro emancipation of the people of Great Britain and her colonies from the dominion of their than a hindred with which the colored man is hauted in this boasted land of Liberty. He will be the province that country is not positively known—but, from the dounce in the country is not positively known—but, from the dounce, the law the country is not positively known—but, from the tectourty is not positively known—but, from the tectountry is not positively known—but, from the tectountry is not positively known—but, from the tectountry is not p at; and, lastly, whether the ten or more years or age tation for negro emancipation did not delay immensely the universal emancipation of the people of Great Britain and her colonies from the dominion of their find to his entire satisfaction, that color is no crime find to his entire satisfaction, that color is no crime find to his entire satisfaction, that color is no crime find to his entire satisfaction, that color is no crime find to his entire satisfaction. Britain and her colomes from the dominion of the land and money lords, who yet hold the negroes as in England. We predict, therefore, that personally well as the white working classes in thraldom, after the visit of Mr. Garnet to England will be a very

of the Constitution than the political abolitionists, if we except the unwillingness to subscribe to that pro-slavery construction of it which serves as a shield for the slaveholders, to pursue their fugitives into free States, and carry them back into slavery. A curious discussion is going on between some of the pro-slavery papers, to decide between the people of England and the people of our Southern States, which is entitled to the most credit for what they have respectively done towards the abolition of slavery. On the one hand, it is contended that the people of England paid £20,000,000 to abolish slavery in their West India Islands, and on the other, it is said that the last census shows that that oppose the extension of slavery have repeatedly made allusion to this deception, and stated this sub-ject truly before the public, those receive no benefit from it who content themselves with reading pro-slave-ry papers which do not oppose slavery. If any among

Selections.

From Douglass's North Star. REV. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET.

This individual, we understand, is to leave the

well as the white working classes in intantoni, are starving to death for their aggrandizement, since the so-called act of emancipation, more people than the whole negro population of the West India Islands. If it were possible now to obtain true information on all the points above stated, as we can on many dity requires us to be plain, and while we would for them there would be some benefit to the cause of the start of Mr. of them, there would be some benefit to the cause of freedom from the discussion: but, as it is going on, it appears to have no such utilitarian purpose.

The immense agitation which caused the British decree to abolish the slave trade, is now almost universally acknowledged to have been lost time; for by making slave labor more in demand, the price of slaves has increased, and the traders can afford the additional risk, the horrors of the 'middle passage' have increased, and Great Britain herself has legalized slavery under other names, because men verteatill allowed to monopolize land which they could not or would not cultivate themselves! British negro emancipation, so called, has been in some small degree successful, (leaving out of view the far over-balancing drawback,) because and only because of peculiarities of climate which have hitherto prevented the land monopolists of the West Indies from starving the landless blacks into wages slavery like that which makes machines of the lacklauders of Britain.

When will well-mehning, half-idea reformers begin to understand, that the true way to abolish slavery is to prevent any man from holding land to employ slave labor on, and the elevation of the cause of Emancipation, and the elevation of the cause of Ema of them, there would be some benefit to the cause of neither detract from the talents nor the zeal of Mr.

Amount reason which reads us to suspect no good his inalicensible right to his equal portion of the solf his inalicensible right to his equal portion of the solf his inalicensible right to his equal portion of the solf his inalicensible right to his equal portion of the solf his inalicensible right to his equal portion of the solf his inalicensible right to his equal portion of the solf his inalicensible right to his equal portion of the solf his inalicensity of the his silent to the solf his solf his property of the spread of the solf his solf his property of the spread of the solf his solf his property and do not him to the solf his solf his property and do not him, and the solf his solf his property and do not concern the solf his solf his property of the so

treatment received by Mr. R. while in Europe was admirably country. And we may say, the picture was one, on account of which we, as Americans, here cause for deep and painful humiliation of the secures by his last will and testament a piece of last which only it was impressive, eloquent, earnest, brilliant, and scathing with a just and honorable indignation to the oppressors of his brethren and our brethren, we have given but a faint idea of what we conceive to be one of the noblest and manliest efforts it has been our fortune to listen to this many a day.

Mr. Remond's visit to this place cannot but be productive of much good. Every one who hears his, or comes in personal contact with him, is characted by his singular eloquence, his polish and his suaveity. He is a living refutation of the stereotyped falsehood of inferiority. And what is more, his presence forces this conviction upon the minds of even the meeting last night. We were glad to learn that Mr. Remond, at the earnest solicitation of manerous firinds, has consented to deliver anothed the meeting last night. We were too late to hear him, but are informed that it was an able effort.

NECESSITY OF THE PROVISO—BENTON ANSWERED.

The New York Evening Post is publishing a series of able articles in review of the 'abstraction' to should be disturbed. He pompously and unfeelingly speaks of his sown property in men, unfeelingly speaks of his sown property to to be decreased by his last will and testament a piece of disturbed by discussions upon the abolition of slacescare by his last will and testament a piece of disturbed by discussions upon the abolition of slacescare by his last will and testament a piece of disturbed by discussions upon the because the say where any manufacture is properly, be says ought to be scures by his last will and testament a piece of disturbed by discussions upon the disturbed. He pounded thus and the stament a piece of disturbed by discussions upon the his because the his part of the streament and the stament a piece of disturbed

race ought no more to be held responsible for the bad conduct of all who belong to it, than the whole

ed two glasses of soda. Mr. Thayer came forward and said 'it was his custom not to sell soda to colored people—if he did, he should lose all his white customers.' I told him we wished for two glasses of soda only, for we were very thirsty, and some distance from home. He replied, 'I cannot break my rule, for if I sell soda to you to-day, I cannot refuse other colored persons to-morrow, should they call to purchase soda at my store.'

other colored persons to-morrow, should they call to purchase soda at my store.'

Mr. Thayer said 'he was very sorry not to accommodate us, and to cause us unpleasant reflections. 'It is wrong, I know, to refuse to sell you any article I have for sale in my shop, but if I desire to retain my white customers, I cannot have colored people coming to my store.'

My friend asked him if a colored man came with a prescription from a physician for medicine, he would prepare it for him. Mr. Thayer roplied—'I will not sell soda to colored people from my fountain; therefore, I presume they will not come to purchase any other article from me.' Meaning, of course, that he desired all persons tinged with Afric's sunny hue not to come into his apothecary shop to make purchases. make purchases.

EX-PRESIDENT POLK.

Was he a slaveholder? If so, did he set his slaves free, before he received baptism at the hand of Rev. Mr. McFerren? If not, did he bring forth

Proviso is unnecessary -

From the Cincinnati Globe.

THE GREAT LEVELLER NO LEVELLER

One would think that the visible presence in our midst of the Great Destroyer, in one of his most hor interventions, would soften the sterner features of our natures, and remove the prejudices of caste and color which have taken root in the soil of our social castoms. The evidences, however, are furnished daily, which prove that inhumanity only grows more into the propose of a fearful misery, and that not expected the freedom of the Territories, is to say either that slavery will not enter them, or that it is already excluded from them by competent jegislation. Mr. Benton insists upon both of these propositions. He stays, "California and New Mexico are now free from always, both by law and in fact." Upon color which have taken root in the soil of our social castoms. The evidences, however, are furnished daily, which prove that inhumanity only grows more into even the presence of death can overshabout the bigotry of ignorant and barbarous minds.

On Friday last, the Colored American Association (a benevolent society, formed only of the upright members of our colored population, with the design of elevating and improving the condition of their race) was following to the grave, in orderly procession, one of their fraternity, who had fallen a victim to the Cholera. They passed the country of our streets, we are thankful in stating, without molestation or interruption. As they passed the condition or interruption. As they aparel of root with the procession, some of which took effect, without producing any serious injuries. One very narrowly escaping the head of a person walking in the procession, burst upon the uniprels. On the producing and serious injuries. One very narrowly escaping the head of a person walking in the procession, burst upon the uniprels. On the producing an

living member of a despised and outcast sect, in whom society thinks itself unconcerned, very little notice, we presume, will be taken of it.

This shameful violence, perpetrated by a few irresponsible and unknown white rowdies, ought not to be chargeable upon the entire white population, except so far as their apathy gives it counterfance. We caution the Commercial particularly against this mistake, as we have observed that its indignation at offences leads it into a condemnation of all who share the color of the offender. The whole white race ought no more to be held responsible for the late of th

bad conduct of all who belong to it, than the whole colored population for the vices and crimes of some of its members. Our neighbor ought not to drown his discrimination in the excess of his virtue.

COLORPHOBIA.

The gentleman who handed us the following communication is received into some of the best society in this city, and, judged by his intellect, dress and manners, would pass for a remarkably good sample of the gentleman wherever that term is appreciated:—[Chronotype.

To the Editor of the Chronotype:

To the Editor of the Chronotype:

To the Editor of the Chronotype:

On Saturday last, passing up Court street in company with a young friend, we called at the apothecary shop kept by Stephen S. Thayer, and requested two glasses of soda. Mr. Thayer came forward and said it was his custom not to sell soda to color-information in the excess of salvery in that State, after her admission, was unexampled. By the census of 1820, there was in all Missouri only 10,222 slaves; in 1840, there were 24,820, an increase of one hundred and thirty-five per cent. in another ten years. For several years, the slave population increased more rapidly than the free, the natural result when the soils are free and fertile as they were in Missouri, and as they are in California. We have yet to hear the first reason for supposing that the climate or soil of Missouri is better adapted to slave labor than those of California.

But it is also to be borne in mind, that the Pacific coast is far milder in its temperature than the Atlantic The latitude of Google given in the progress of slavery in that State, after her admission, was unexampled. By the census of 1820, there was in all Missouri only 10,222 slaves; in 1840, there were 24,820, an increase of one hundred and thirty-five per cent. in the remaining that the climate of the soils are free and fertile as they were in Missouri, and sately the progress of slavery in that State, after her admission, was unexampled. By the census of 1820, there was in all Missouri only 10,222 slaves; Even in Mr. Benton's own State, he might have

have importance, and we have always believed that the permanence of slavery and the security of slave property in the Southern States, for any consider-able length of time, will depend upon the prompt adoption by the Southern people, of the principles which Mr. Benton now professes.

From the Portland Inquirer.

MR. BENTON'S POSITION UPON SLA
MR. BENTON'S POSITIO

shrinks.

We have seen Mr. Benton's name connected with the candidateship for the Presidency of the Anti-Slavery party in 1852. But if any have hoped that he might occupy that station, this speech ought to banish all such thoughts from their minds; for of the great measures of freedom, he avows himself in favor of not one. He is not in favor of the Wilmot Proviso; not in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. He holds slaves himself; sees no wrong in so doing, and is opposed to the whole anti-slavery agitation. Indeed, the largest portion of his address is occupied with a personal attack upon Mr. Calhoun, in which he most strenuoustion of his address is occupied with a personal at-tack upon Mr. Calhoun, in which he most strenuoustion of his address is occupied with a personal attack upon Mr. Calhoun, in which he most strenuously endeavors to prove that Mr. Calhoun has not been an able and consistent defender of slavery, and asserts that the South Carolina Statesman has done more than any other man in the Union to restrict and hem in slavery, that when he was a candidate for the office of Vice President upon the same ticket with J. Q. Adams, he received more Northern votes than Mr. Adams, because he was deemed a better abolitionist than the Massachusetts statesman. Similar exaggerations are to be found throughout the speech. In fact, aside from his opinions, which are not antislavery, there are peculiarities of character exhibited in this speech, and often otherwise seen in Mr. Benton's words and actions, which unfit him to be the leader of a great party, which have hitherto prevented him from leading the Democratic party, and which especially disqualify him from being the exponent of a party whose central idea is moral and philanthropic. He is, in his public course, much influenced by feelings wholly personal, subject to his vanity, led by his passion. This was manifest in his course towards the last administration, at first opposing, then when he hoped to be made Lieutenant General of the Army in Mexico, its supporter; then again, when his son-in-law, Fremont, was condemned by a court martial, and the President sanctioned the sentence, he withdraws his support, and vents his anger in an attack moon the Mexican protocol. He

ed by a court martial, and the President sanctioned the sentence, he withdraws his support, and vents his anger in an attack upon the Mexican protocol. He is often coarse and undignified. At the trial of Fremont, his conduct towards Gen. Kearney was low and ridiculous. Also the speech we have been considering, is pervaded with a feeling of bitter personal bestility expressed with a feeling of history are of hostility, expressed with a coarseness of language of-fensive to a gentlemanly man, and entirely beneath the dignity of a United States Senator of thirty years standing. How poorly do the bitterness and the coarseness which pervade this speech compare with coarseness which pervade this speech compare with the self-command, the entire absence of all personal crimination, and the quiet dignity, which were to be seen in the letter of Mr. Van Buren, accepting the nomination of the Buffalo Convention! And yet that letter contains an able and thorough refutation of the erroneous arguments of Gen. Cass. Moreover, Mr. Benton's speech is disfigured by an excessive vanity appearing in every column. He seems to regard the whole contest for superiority between freedom and slavery as a mere contest for superiority between and slavery as a mere contest for superiority between himself and his rival, Mr. Calhoun. It is indeed sur-prising to see how utterly a man of his position and reputation fails to understand this great question of the age. He seems to see no first principles at is-

ue; no inestimable interests at stake.

There is no breadth of intellect, no generosity of sentiment, no quick moral perception, no high de-votion to principle, manifested in the whole speech. It is narrow in its ends.

THE PREE SOIL PARTY.

We cannot but regard it as a great mistake on the part of the Free Soil party, that they have given so much of their strength to the mere work of election, since it has led to the neglect of a far more important work, that of arousing, convincing and leading to every species of action compatible with right, the great masses of the people. It behoved them to become, not the temporary and occasional, but the constant Propaganda of Anti-Slavery truth. A President is a necessary appendage to our government, dent is a necessary appendage to our government, but is not the government, nor its most important part; especially is this true, when the people are most faithful to their trust. And it is only by the corrup-

faithful to their trust. And it is only by the corruption of the people, that the executive rises in importance. If the friends of freedom merge all their efforts in the one strife for a nominal ascendancy, that very ascendancy will prove their bane.

We want a Free Soil President, but it is not our main or most pressing want. We want anterior to this, a people impressed with a sentiment of justice—of regard for human rights. We want, not a people induced, some from personal preference, or party predilections, to vote for our candidate, but people who have learned, with the knowledge of their own rights, to reverence the rights of all, who have enlisted, not for a campaign, but for life, if need be, and guided by justice as well as mercy.

We anticipate that from some quarters, the call will yet be made upon Free Soilers, to trust their cause to the keeping of a slaveholder! We can only say, beware—put not your trust in those who live

cause to the keeping of a slaveholder! We can only say, beware—put not your trust in those who live by the very system you would destroy? Twice within the memories of men have the efforts of a great nation for freedom been paralyzed by trust in man. Let the France of Napoleon and his nephew, be our warning.—Old Colony Reporter.

The following is one of the concluding paragraphs in Mr. Calboun's late address:—

graphs in Mr. Usinoun's late address:—

'The South has been on the defensive throughout, and borne indignities and encroachments on its rights and safety with a patience unexampled, and yet she is basely charged with disunion, and the North lauded as its advocate. We must learn to disregard such unfounded and unjust charges, and manfully do our duty, to save both the Union and ourselves, if it can be consistently with our equality and our safety, and if not, to save ourselves, at all events.

if not, to save ourselves, at all events.

Mr. Calhoun, it will be seen, does not write the most correct English. The South 'is basely charged with disunion, and the North lauded as its advocate. The advocate of what? Disunion, according to the syntax, though Mr. Calhoun probably means exactly the reverse. The South has borne all 'with a patience unexampled.' Will Mr. Calhoun tell us what is patience? Is it to fret and! fume, and bluster and bawl, and swagger and bully, and talk treason and gunpowder, to roar rebellion, to threaten to break up the Union, to make war, to put every thing into a hurly-burly, and set every body by the ears? If this be patience, the South has shown a plenty of it. Mr. Calhoun's sermon affords many curious points of doctrine, but his 'improvement' is certainly the richest gem of the whole.—Courier.

From the Christian Citizen.

THE CONSTITUTION VIOLATED. In another column of this day's paper will be found some of the patriotic speeches of the slaveholders of South Carolina at their celebrations of 'Freedom's birth-day,' in different parts of that State. As usual, the 'Constitution' is the string most harped upon, and 'Equal Rights' the sentiment most loudly vociferated. But what care they for the Constitution? or how much sincerity have they in their proteonions. how much sincerity have they in their pretensions of attachment to the doctrine of equal rights? None at all—they may violate the Constitution whenever it pleases them, and the North stands with its arms at all—trey may it pleases them, and the North stands with its pleases them, and the North stands with its pleases them, and to look as silent as the tomb. They may trample not only upon the rights of the human beings whom they claim as property under their accursed laws, but even upon the wisest and best of the course of the state, and our arm or any other State, and our arm or any other State, and our arm or any other State, and our arms. own or any other State submits to the indignity as though our ideal justice was only a wooden image of justice, which insult or obloquy could not inspire with a single sensation of manliness or courage. But after all, whatever South Carolina or any other slave State may say or do in violation of the Constitution, or for the abridgement of the rights of man, is of litor for the abridgement of the rights of man, is of lit-tle account in comparison with the violation of that instrument and those rights by the General Government. If South Carolina imprisons citizens of free Massachusetts in her jails, and makes them pay the expenses of such unjust imprisonment; or, if she sells the freeborn men of this Commonwealth into slavery, as she sometimes has done, in consequence of their inability to pay such unjust charges, her criminality, great as it is, is small in comparison to the outrage which the General Government commits when

what South Carolina does is, in a greater degree, her own concern. The guilt of her injustice lies at her own door, and with her is the responsibility; but when the General Government tramples upon the rights of man, overy man in the nation is made particeps criminis, a partaker in the crime, and against it every man who has a spark of humanity or true particities quent to protest.

triotism ought to protest.

No words of ours can express the unutterable No words of ours can express the unutterable loathing with which we have parused a late official letter from Mr. Clayton, the present Secretary of State, in which he has assumed the right of denying the colored race the rights of citizenship. By that act, he has out-Heroded all the Herods that have preceded him, and sunk the nation, of which, in this matter, he is the representative, into a lower deep of infamy than it has yet fallen by its participation in the cruel prejudice against color. Yes, this truckling, soulless politician, who stands in the relation to fing, souliess pointcian, was stands in the relation to Gen. Taylor of prime minister, has, by one stroke of his pen, violated the Constitution, and trampled upon the doctrine of equal rights with all the weight of his official influence. It is now declared, with all the formality of a State paper, under the hand and seal of the Secretary of State, that the colored race are not men—that the State repudiates and casts them off altogether—that they are outcasts upon the face of the earth—that the Government under which they live has no care or concern for them—that in foreign lands they are not to invoke its aid, or appeal

o its power for protection.

Here is the villanous document; read it, friend of numanity, lover of justice and equality; read it, and clush for your country's shame. Read it, ye who have helped to place such a man in such a position and blush if you cannot repent for your own.

> DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, June 9, 1849.

EDWARD HURST, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa. : SIR-Your letter of the 7th instant, soliciting Sin—Your letter of the 7th instant, soliciting for Henry Hambleton, colored man, a passport or protection, is received, and in reply I have to inform you, that passports are not granted by this Department to persons of color, and that protections are only given to them when they are in the service of diplomatic agents, &c. of the United States, going abroad.

Hambleton's certificate of nativity is herewith re-

I am, Sir, respectfully, your ob't serv't,

JOHN M. CLAYTON. Perhaps it is folly on our part to express ourself very strongly against such a flagrant violation of the Constitution. That instrument has become such a miserable wreck of shreds and tatters under the feet of the negro-drivers of the South, that it would dly worth while to utter a word against this ast act of trampling its provisions in the mire. we cannot forbear giving utterance to our thoughts.

Free or not free, republican or despotic, we do not believe that a civilized government under the sun, except our own, would dare to issue such a bulletin, or promulgate such atrocious doctrines as these. It would cost the present President of France his life, patient as the French people are under his arbitrary sway, to promulgate such a sentiment of action. It sway, to promulgate such a sentiment of action. It would arouse the people of Great Britain, were it issued by Lord Palmerston, like the blast of a trumpet; and that Government could not stand a day, guilty as it is of outrages upon human rights which her people have so long borne, which should make color an excuse for denying the protection of citizenthis Republic, it would have stirred the nation with an impulse of patriotism like that of a di-rect attack upon the rights and liberties of all. But how is it now? Only here and there a few 'rabid anti-slavery journals' say aught against it. The Secretary pursues the even tenor of his way, and the voice of the nation is dumb before this flagrant and unprecedented act of meanness. What matters it to him that the Constitution declares that 'the citizens of eral States shall be entitled to the same rights in all the States? He was not put in his present posi-tion to maintain the Constitution, but to maintain slavery. That is what the South meant by its nomina-tion of Gen. Taylor, and forcing him upon the North and when he was finally elected by a union of the Lords of the Lash and the Lords of the Loom, that is what he meant by choosing a majority, four of his seven constitutional advisers, from slave States. The Constitution, forsooth!—the preservation of its guaranties is a secondary affair when it becomes necessary, in so doing, to acknowledge that the African race are men—that they are indeed citizens of the Republic, and at home and abroad entitled to

the rights of citizens.
'Hambleton's certificate of nativity is herewith re turned.' Cool, is it not, gentle reader? Did you ever hear any thing more diabolical, except perhaps the sentence which precedes it, in which Mr. Secretary Clayton declares that 'passports are not grant-ed to persons of color,' and that 'protections are on-ly given to them when they are in the service of di-plomatic agents, &c., of the United States Govern-

The interpretation is this:—First, upon no condition can a free colored citizen have the acknowledge-ment of the Government under which he is born, that he is a citizen; and second, that unless he goes that he is a citizen; and second, that unless he goes as the menial of some republican flesh-monger, he cannot claim the protection of his country, or the interference of the agents of his Government in any of those difficulties or emergencies which frequently arise, and to interfere in which, is the express business for which such agents are appointed. If Hanneghan, or any other of the diplomatic agents abroad, wishes to take one of his negroes with him, to black his boots or brush his coat, Mr. Clayton would have an hosistion in granting a protection; but if a man no hesitation in granting a protection; but if a man with a drop of colored blood in his veins, crosses the ocean for any purpose of his own, though it may be to preach the Gospel to the heathen, to solicit the aid of the charitable in building churches for the poor, of the charitable in building churches for the poor, or, like Frederick Douglass, to electrify a whole people by his lofty eloquence, (such as Mr. Clayton could never aspire to,)—that is quite another thing. 'Passports are not granted by this department' for any such people. The minister plenipotentiary, or the foreign consul, may have his lackey or his sculing protected by a massport, else he might be under the foreign consul, may have his lackey or his scul-lion protected by a passport, else he might be under the necessity of applying the Day & Martin with his own hands, or of trusting his beard to unskilful for-eigners; but a free colored citizen to be protected in his own person, for the reason that he is a man, a born citizen of the United States, a part of the nation, a tax-payer and a roter—that cannot be tolerated for an instant. It is an indirect admission of the color-ed man's rights, and that is what Southern law-mak-ers and law-executioners must be

ers and law-executioners must be careful never to do.
We will not believe that this unjust assumption of power on the part of the Secretary of State will be permitted to rest where it is. He has clearly assumed a position he cannot maintain under the Constitution or the laws, and we cannot doubt that at the part assign of the National Legislawing the state of the sta next session of the National Legislature, the subject will receive the attention of Congress, and Mr. Clayton will be instructed to keep within the limits of constitutional authority and official decency. Meantime it is the duty of every friend of freedom, of every lover of justice, of every advocate of equal rights,

to speak out his convictions upon this act of flagrant injustice, and to hold up this tool of the slave power to the contempt and execution of all good men.

WHITE GIRL SOLD POR A SLAVE.

WHITE GIRL SOLD FOR A SLAVE.

The Muscogee Democrat says:—'On Tuesday last, a young white girl, of the name of Nancy Fann, who had for two years been an inmate of the house of one James R. Jackson, formerly of Alabama, but latterly of Shell Creek. in this county, was, on petition of her mother, a Mrs. Gilder, from Hawkinville, brought before his honor, Judge Alexander, on a writ of habeas corpus, and after an investigation of the case, delivered in charge of her maternal parent. Fann's wife had obtained, several years since, a divorce from him, and subsequently married a man, named Gilder, since deceased. The girl Nancy was taken off by her father, Fann, to Girard, Alabama, whence he removed to Wynnton, where about ma, whence he removed to Wynnton, where about two years ago she was sold as a slave by him, for a blind horse and Jersey wagon, to James R. Jackson. By some means the mother heard of the situation of the situat By some means the mother heard of the situation of her daughter, now 17 years of age, and come on here three months ago, with a view to release her from bondage. Accordingly, she visited the house of the latter, and staid three days, when she was ordered off, and otherwise abused for seeking subsequent interviews with her daughter, who was treated in all reviews with her daughter. views with her daughter, who was treated in all respects as a negro slave by Jackson, and his family! This becoming known in the neighborhood, Mr. J. M'Guire and other gentlemen interested themselves in the matter, and by the generous and voluntary aid of Col. S. Jones, and Col. Rutherford, the Sheriff, assisted the mother in the recovery of her child, by a writ of habeas corpus.

To the credit of the bar of this city, and Girard, not one of the lawers would undertake to defend the it.

rage which the General Government community is follows her example, and repudiates those of her citizens born on the soil, and officially denies them the wdy of the lowest class, and is now living in the ighborhood of the Wynnton Female Academy, ving selected that quiet and respectable village as a refuge from the lynching threatened him in Girard, if he did not leave the latter place with despatch.

This occurrence shows that all complexional distinctions have ceased among the slaves, and that s white person can be as readily sold as a black one. In either case, the atrocity is the same.

CREDIT TO WHOM CREDIT.

The Rev. Dr. Bellows, editor of the New York Christian Inquirer, (Unitarian,) in noticing the article in the last number of the Christian Examiner, from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Peabody of Boston, on the Narratives of Fugitive Slaves,' after complimenting it, frankly and candidly says-But there is one grand exception to be made. We

not agree with the writer in the estimate he forms of direct Anti-Slavery agitation here at the North. He does not do justice to the influence which the Abolitionists proper have exerted upon the grand bulk of conservative feeling at the North, and through that upon the Anti-Slavery feeling at the South. That Mr. Clay's letter, or Mr. Benton's course in re-gard to Slavery, are any more important than Thomas Jefferson's and Randolph's old and strong expres-sions of centiment against Slavery is owing to the peterson's and Randolph's old and strong expressions of sentiment against Slavery, is owing to the fact that the whole heart, mind and conscience of the people of the United States has been stirred up, and made wakeful and anxious on the subject by the Abolitionists. What Mr. Clay and Benton say now, means a hundred times more than it would were there no such agitators as the ultra Abolitionists, no such cause as Immediate Experience of the comment of the document and the career of this man, who was now calling upon us to humble ourselves before God for a right sing. President Taylor took serve the such cause as Immediate Emancipation. It was perfectly easy to denounce Slavery as Jefferson did, at a period when the institution was in no danger. It meant about as much as a reigning beauty's tirade against the tyranny of fashion, which she so beautiagainst the tyranny of fashion, which she so beautifully obeys and so eloquently assails. It does amaze us that wise and candid men here at the North canto that wise and candid men here at the Month candidot do justice to the labours and services of the Abo-itionists—and is it honest to say that their course litionists—and is it honest to say that their course has cost them no sacrifices, because it has not cost them their lives at the hands of the enraged planters? Did it cost Dr. Channing no sacrifices to be as moderate an Abolitionist as he was? Has it cost Garrison and Phillips no sacrifices? Their very names are a stench in the nostrils of thousands not worthy to loose the latchet of their shoes. We are slightly impatient when the present writer speaks with something very like a sneer of the 'gentlemen at ease' impatient when the present writer speaks with some-thing very like a sneer of the 'gentlemen at ease' who make speeches at Faneuil Hall, or the Taber-nacle, as not bearing the burden and heat of the day. We suspect that Dr. Channing's speech in Faneuil Hall on a certain occasion was not the work of a 'gentleman at ease;' and that one day it will be recognized that, to be read out of all social sym-meths and while confidence is not a pleasant diverpathy and public confidence, is not a pleasant diver-

PALSE PHILANTHROPY

ing the common noodleism against all the anti-slave-ry movements at the North, a sort of work which that paper is always ready for, except when it happens to be expedient to claim for the 'Whig' party the merit of all the abolitionism. Just before election, Garrison is tame in comparison with the Atlas; things said in which I could not concur. Among

who are always in favor of reform, but are never satisfied with the time, the means and the men employed in advancing it. Such persons are positive that ion between them. So have we seen rum-sellers be

ages, because a yellow boy, a slave, escaped on the Zephyr. It is one of the disgraceful, barbarous laws that make our statute-books a by-word as everything that is cruel and abomnable among our sister States We should like to know how a man is to know a we should have been son! Some say that he ought to examine every colored person's pass. It is a well known fact that not one out of every five hundred colored persons has a pass—and the proportion of free to slave colored people is so large, that it would be an endless job to examine all their passes. We do not see any how that slave property should have more strenuous and severe laws to protect its owners from loss than any other kind of property. It is not so very valuable to the State.—Wilmington (Del.) Blue Hen's Chicken.

DEAR SIR:—An Anti-Slavery engagement in Boston will render it impossible for me to join the friends of Freedom, according to your invitation, in celebrating, at Worcester, the anniversary of that great thousand slaves.

It is fit that this day should be commemorated.

EVENTS or 1848-9. The annalist and historian f the years 1848 and 1849 must confers that the of the years 1848 and 1849 must confess that the thirteen months which have just elapsed have been most fatal to Emperors and Kings—to princes and potentates—to ministers and favorites—to the great ones and powerful ones of the earth. A King of France discrowned—his family, ministers, and principal servants in exile—an Emperor twice driven from his capital, and then abdicating Imperial authority—his immediate successor renouncing the cares of empire in favor of his son—a Pope flying in the dead of night, under the favoring protection of a woman—a Grand Duke and all his family fleeing from his capital—a Bavarian King resigning in favor of his son. These are some, and some only, of the accidents to which those in high places have been subjected within a very few short months.—London Herald.

The Liberator.

BOSTON, AUGUST 10, 1849

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE THIRD OF AUGUST AT WOR-CESTER

In conformity with the Call to all the friends reedom and opponents of Slavery, issued by a Comittee of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, very large number of persons, not from Worceste county only, but all parts of the State, and from Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire, assem bled in Worcester, in the Hospital Grove, on Friday August 3d. The leading object of the meeting wa to commemorate the anniversary of West India E

one of the lawyers would undertake to defend the illegal claim of Jackson, to the services and person of Nancy. Indeed the public feeling was getting excited both against Fann, the seller of his own white a nominating committee should be raised to report the names of persons to act as officers of the meetin child, and Jackson, the purchaser. The latter treated the female most shamefully. She was the only servant about the house, or in the field of Jackson, and was compelled to perform the most laborious and menial drudgery! As to Fann, he is said to be a rowdy of the lowest class, and is now living in the resimble the description of the was compelled to perform the most laborious and ford, Amos White of Northbridge, John M. Fisk of West Brookfield, and Mr. Crane of Fitchburg. They reported the following as the organization of the reported the following as the organization of th

> WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, of Boston. Vice-President,

EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, of Worcester: BOURNE SPOONER, of Plymouth: JEFFERSON CHURCH, of Springfield: ADIN BALLOU, of Milford: JAMES B. WHITCOMB, of Brooklyn, Ct. BENJ. SNOW, Jr., of Fitchburg; DANIEL MITCHELL, of Pawtucket, R. I.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., of Leicester; ALFRED WYMAN, of Westminster; THOMAS HILL, of Webster.

The report was accented, and the persons ected officers of the meeting.

Mr. GARRISON then took the chair, and expres he satisaction he felt in meeting so large a number of the friends of liberty and humanity, under circum stances so cheering, and in taking a part with them in the celebration of this anniversary.

Opportunity for prayer was given; and an earne

miah, from which he understood that the fast which God delights in is a Jubilee, a day of deliverance an ejoicing to mankind.

After the singing of a Song, in which the Hope dale friends took the lead, the President announce that letters which the Committee had received from everal gentlemen, in reply to invitations to attend th eeting, would now be read.

The following letters frem Hon. JOHN G. PALPREY of Cambridge, and CHARLES SUNNER, Esq. of Bosto were then read :-

CAMBRIDGE, July 27th, 1849. DEAR SIR:

I thank you for the honor done me by yoursel and the Committee which you represent, in your in vitation to be present at and address your meeting on the third of August. I am much gratified to sion for any class of public speakers who have ever known what it is to possess good repute. them in respect to modes of operation. I shall not e able to comply with your re Under this head, the Atlas has an article combin- gagements at home which occupy me, and I have

other things, I dissent entirely from the opinion Neither the Atlas, nor the Rev. Dr. Peabody, your Society, that the proper remedy for the horrible whose views it quotes, has advanced anything new on this point. It is the old song of conservatives, of the States. But no difference of opinion from your friends on any question, however important, will I hope, ever blind me to the noble courage, constant the agitation at the North only retards emancipation, but not more so than are the perpetualists and propagandists at the South. Doubtless Mr. Callboun against the giant sin of the present day or make me paganusts at the South. Doubtless Mr. Calhoun thinks just so. There is a perfect harmony of opinion between them. So have we seen rum-sellers beforget the great value of their services in awakenwailing the infatuation of the 'professed friends of temperance,' and deploring the injury they do to such a 'good cause' by their indiscreet mode of advocating it. It fortunately happens that the friends of emancipation, whether immediate or gradual, in the South do not include in these consolidations. emancipation, whether immediate or gradual, in the South, do not indulge in these complaints. It is much as for the support of themselves and their fam only the men who want the question postponed to an ilies. I know of nothing in the history of philanthrop It is altogether in character for the Atlas to wind ic action to parallel a pecuniary liberality like this It is altogether in character for the Atlas to wind up with a sueer at the republicans of Europe. Its views would no doubt be applauded by the Autocrat of Russia, the Prince-president of France, and the King of Naples, if their high mightinesses were indulged with the luxury of reading the Atlas. The Bey of Tunis would dissent, but then he is a barbabe dissatisfied with your methods of action, can fail rous mussulman, and has not enjoyed the light of a to admire its vigor, fearlessness, and generosity. In patriarchal' christianity or slaveholding republican-these qualities, you have shone 'as lights to the

That your labors, and those of all who have th DISGARCEFUL LAW.—By reference to our Court proceedings it will be seen that Capt. Vandegrift of the steamboat Zephyr has been mulcted in \$500 damits attainment by that wisdom which is profitable to

Dear sir, your sincere friend, and humble servant JOHN G. PALFREY.

Samuel May, Jr.

Boston, August 1, 1849.

It is fit that this day should be comm Nor can I doubt that, as time advances, and as the elements of true greatness are more clearly discern

Monarchical England, with the Act of Emancipa- and answer as you may think duty requires.' Taking tion in her hands, points the way for republican America to follow. May God give us strength for the high endeavor!

Recognizing in you and your associates, the gener ons self-sacrifice, and the sincere devotion to the slave which have made you the pioneers in his unpop cause, I cannot fail to offer you my homage. me add my earnest prayer that the energies, thus nobly consecrated to Freedom, may be so directed as best to promote the great end.

CHARLES SUMNER. William Lloyd Garrison

A letter from PARKER PILLSBURY was also read dated Concord, N. H., Aug. 2d. After mentioning a sectarian object. But I do not perceive any anal-the severe illness of his child as the reason of his about 1 do not perceive any anal-the severe illness of his child as the reason of his about 1 do not perceive any anal-the severe illness of his child as the reason of his about 1 do not perceive any anal-the severe illness of his child as the reason of his about 1 do not perceive any anal-the severe illness of his child as the reason of his about 1 do not perceive any anal-the severe illness of his child as the reason of his about 1 do not perceive any anal-the severe illness of his child as the reason of his about 1 do not perceive any anal-the severe illness of his child as the reason of his about 1 do not perceive any anal-the severe illness of his child as the reason of his about 1 do not perceive any anal-the severe illness of his child as the reason of his about 1 do not perceive any anal-the severe illness of his child as the reason of his about 1 do not perceive any anal-the severe illness of his child as the reason of his about 1 do not perceive any anal-the severe illness of his child as the reason of his about 1 do not perceive any anal-the severe illness of his child as the reason of his about 1 do not perceive any anal-the severe and his child as the reason of his about 1 do not perceive any anal-the severe and his child as the reason of his about 1 do not perceive any anal-the severe and his child as the reason of his about 1 do not perceive any anal-the severe and his about 1 do not perceive any anal-the severe and his about 1 do not perceive any anal-the severe and his about 1 do not perceive any anal-the severe and his about 1 do not perceive and his about 1 do ence, he said: 'I need not tell you how truly I shall The cause of liberty and emancipation, like that be with you, to-morrow, in soul and spirit. Could temperance, covers the whole ground of humanity the results of your gathering be what my wishes and is as broad as the whole earth; and, therefore prayers would have them, the hypocritical fast day of you may as freely advocate the one as the other. Zachary Taylor, to be observed by this hypocritical 'O,' said he, 'I am not in favor of slavery—I should and tyranny-loving nation, should be the great Jubilee never think of advocating it—though I don't know

BURLEIGH; and, afterwards, by the Rev. THEODORE . Do you intend visiting the Slave States?' I inquired PARKER, of Boston. Mr. Garrison then stated that and on receiving an affirmative answer, I said-an invitation to attend this meeting had been given Well, I am confident you will find at the South to Father Maxnew. Mr. Garrison read the letter of Catholic priests and Catholic laymen who are slave invitation addressed to him by a Committee of the Managers of the Mass. A. S. Society, The letter referred to the fact that Father Mathew signed the great 'The abolitionists have no wish or design to divert you Irish Address, sent to this country a few years since, wherein all Irishmen in America had been exhorted to 'join with the abolitionists everywhere,' as 'the only consistent advocates of liberty.' Father M. had given no reply to the letter of invitation, but in con- But they trust that, while you are in the country, you versation with the gentlemen who bore it to him, gave will occasionally find an opportunity, both in publi them to understand that he should not express any and in private, to admonish your countrymen to be opinion on the question of slavery while in this countrue to liberty, and to give no countenance to slavery

JAMES N. BUFFUM mentioned the fact that, when Frederick Douglass was in Ireland, Father Mathew ligious and political influence to the side of the Slav had been very ready to express his sympathy and in-

nied that Father Mathew signed the Irish Address; you would feel a special interest, and might partic and that Father M., notwithstanding, had consent to be his guest while in New York-suffering the falsehood to remain uncontradicted.

An anti-slavery hymn was then sung: and past 1, a recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

When the brief period given to refresh LOU. WENDELL PHILLIPS, R. W. EMERSON, and W. L. Garrison addressed the meeting. Several antislavery hymns and songs were sung—among them, the following, written for the occasion by Mrs. Abby

EMANCIPATION SONG:

Written for the Anniversary Celebration of West India Emancipation, holden at Worcester, Mass., August 3, 1849.

Tune- Vive la Companie. There is wailing and woe in the vales of the South

There is wailing and woe in the vales of the South,
Will the Lord from the wrong turn away?

Is the pestilence vain, and the withering drouth,
To humble our people to-day?

The groans of the slave fill the darkening air,
And the heaven is pierced with his shrick of despair
Proud Country! the poor
Are oppressed at thy door,
Where the slave in his thraldom doth lay.

Is there hope for a nation so palsied with wrong?

O, where are the mighty to save!
They are coming in Truth—in its armor so strong—
O'er their heads see the victor-flag wave!
See them marching along, with a firm tread and slow
And the earth quakes beneath them wherever they go
They will break ev'ry thrall,
And the Liberty ball
That army is greeding along.

That army is speeding along. Fair Freedom is coming—O, hasten the day,
When the wail of the bondmen shall cease
The time is at hand, let it come when it may,
When the carth shall be radiant in peace;
May the faithful and true have new faith in the Right earest is day-light when darkest the night;

Then soon let oppression be banished from earth, And all from stern bondage be free; Redeemed like the isles of the sea; Repent in the dust for the wrongs she has laid the heads of the poor that her tyrants have made

Repent ere too late, Hopedale, Mass., Aug. 1, 1849.

Henry Box Brown, in the intervals of the meeting, related the story of his escape to various listeners, and distributed his narrative song. CHARLES C. BURLEIGH made some closing remarks,

and the meeting adjourned. This was a great and noble gathering. It indicated the rapid progress of the anti-slavery sentiment in this community. It foretold the not distant day

when Slavery, in America, shall fall, overpowered by the force of truth and justice, unable to bear the light, tortured by its own fears, hateful in its own right. God speed the day! May thousands and thousands more come up 'to the help of the Lord, against the mighty,' and find in their own souls the blessing and the peace of this self-consecration to Hu- pleasure of the occasion, by your quickening presence manity and the Right! WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., Secretaries. The speeches delivered on this sublime occa-

ion, and at this mighty gathering, as reported by Mr. selves to be present. Parkhurst, the skilful phonographic reporter, will be given in our next number.]

On Friday morning, July 27th, Dr. H. I. BOWDITCH

diately perceived that the object of our visit was LITIONISTS-and in America, you will do hon not particularly agreeable to him,) was substantially to the name of Ireland. as follows: Turning to me, Father Mathew said-'Mr. Garri- that the Address fell powerless on the ear and heart son, your name is very familiar to me.' 'Yes,' I of the Irish population in this country; and while it

felt to see him during my last viait to Ireland, and my great disappointment in not being able to visit Cork, I said—'In addition to the pleasure of taking you by the hand, and welcoming you to America, we have come to extend to you, in behalf of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, an invitation to be present to the behavior of the American University and the property of the at the celebration of the anniversary of British West portunity, while you remain in this country, to bear a India emancipation at Worcester, on Friday next, clear and unequivocal testimony, both in public and Here is a letter, containing an invitation in an official in private, against the englavement of any portion of shape, which you are requested to read at your leisure, the human family; and to tell your countrymen here

anner he said, gesticulating in a somewhat depr proposition had been made to him—'I have as much

rance, without attempting the overthrow of any other kind of slavery! Besides, it would not be proper for me to commit myself on a question like this, under present circumstances. I am a Catholic priest; but, being here to promote the cause of temperance, I should not be justified in turning saide from my mission, for the purpose of subserving the cause of Catholicism.' 'True, you would not.' I replied—'for, in that capacity, you would occupy very narrowiground, and be acting for a sectarian object. But I do not perceive any analof Freedom, when liberty should be proclaimed throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof.' against it in the Scriptures.' 'O,' said I, interrupting The audience, the numbers of which had now increased to all the thousand, [many estimating the mumber still hither thousand, [many estimating the mumber still or its abettors; for there is great need of such counsel, as they are giving the weight of their re terest in the anti-slavery question.

Mr. Mellen, of Boston, called attention to the fact that Bishop Hughes, of New York, had publicly demancipation was deemed by us an event in which ipate with great propriety. We have not forgotten, I continued, 'that, seven years ago, an Address was sent from Ireland, signed by DANIEL O'CONNELL, at 1-4 THEOBALD MATHEW, and seventy thousand others, in voking the Irishmen and Irishwomen in America to join with the abolitionists, as the only true and con ver, the speaking was again resumed. ADIN BAL- sistent friends of liberty; and we feel, therefore, that we are not intrusive, but rather warranted, in asking you to renew an appeal so important, and to which oblivion, 'I do now recollect that I signed such an Address; and I also recollect that, at that time, it

> should have gloried in, as the evidence of his fidelity to the cause of down-trodden humanity. Finding nothing was to be gained by protracting the interview, and feeling deeply saddened by the re sult, we took our leave, again expressing the hope that he would attentively read the letter we had jus put into his hands, and answer it at his earliest conve nience. To that letter, he has not had the courtes

subjected me to a good deal of odium.' This wa

cast by American traffickers in human flesh! Of what,

then, should he be proud on earth? Such odium he

said as if he had winced under it-under the odiu

to make any reply. I have endeavored to state what was said at this interview by Father Mathew and myself with as much verbal accuracy as possible, and believe that I have not only given the substance, but nearly the exact words of the conversation between us. What gav me special surprise, and inflicted the deepest woun upon my spirit, was the apparent lack of all sympa thy for the slave, of all interest in the anti-slaver; movement. Not a syllable fell from his lips, expres sive of pleasure that the American slave has his fait ful and devoted advocates-or of joy at the emancipe tion of eight hundred thousand bondmen in the Brit ish isles! It is with great sorrow of heart that I lay these facts before America, Ireland, and the world.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

The following is the letter of invitation, which was put into the hands of Father Mathew :-

Boston, July 26, 1849.

ESTREMED FRIEND OF HUMANITY: The anniversary of the most thrilling event of th nineteenth century, the abolition of slavery in the British West India islands, will be celebrated at Worcester, in this Commonwealth, on Friday, Aug. 3, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., under the aus pices of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. In behalf of that Society, the undersigned are instruct ed to extend to you a cordial and an earnest invitation to be present, and to participate in the proceed ings of the meeting, in such manner as may be most agreeable to your feelings. This they gladly nov do; and, having no doubt of your heartfelt interes in this great event, and of your desire to see slave British soil, they trust that you will be able so to make your arrangements as vastly to enhance the The celebration is one in which all the friends of free dom may joyfully unite, without distinction of sect party, or country. A grand mass meeting of the people is confidently anticipated at Worcester, and able and distinguished advocates of liberty have pledged then In the year 1842, an Address from the people of Ire

land to their countrymen and countrywomen in America,' signed by Ireland's lamented champion, DANIEL INTERVIEW WITH PATHER MATHEW. O'CONNELL, YOURSELF, and seventy thousand other inhabitants of Ireland, was sent to this country, in and myself went to the Adams House, in order to which it was truly declared that 'Slavery is a si obtain an introduction to Father Mathew, and to be against God and man—all who are not for it must be sure that the letter of the Committee, inviting him to against it—none can be neutral; and that it is in participate in the celebration of that great and glorious event, the entire abolition of British West India slavery, failed not to be put into his hands. Fortunately, we found him disengaged, and were introduced to each other by our esteemed friend, William A. White, of Watertown. What transpired during the interview, (which was a very brief one, as we felt unwilling to trespass upon his time, and as we imme- liberty-hate slavery-CLING BY THE ABO-We deeply regret, that truth compels us to sta

son, your name is very laminar to me. Ites, I of the first population in this country, said, smiling, 'I am somewhat notorious, though not as yet very popular.' He then added—'You have er for the extension of slavery, that power has been, some very warm friends in Cork.' I told him I was aware of the fact, and also that in Dublin and many other parts of Ireland, there were many who deeply sympathized with the anti-slavery movement in this country. After expressing the strong desire I had

again, in the words of the Address alluded to, 'Ama rica is cursed by Slavery! Never cease your effort until perfect liberty be granted to every one of he inhabitants, the black man as well as the white man Join with the Abolitionists every where: they are the only consistent advocates of liberty."

It will be doubly gratifying to you to know that totallers; and it would be not less so to learn, alas! is not the fact,) that tectotallers are as un

Congratulating you on your safe arrival in this country, trusting that your mission of mercy will be country, trusting that your masses of mercy and assuring crowned with unparalleled success, and assuring

> nain, dear sir, In behalf of three millions of Slaves, Yours, for universal liberty and sobriety,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON. FRANCIS JACKSON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, H. I. BOWDITCH, Committee. REV. THEOBALD MATHEW.

you of our sincere regard and heartfelt admira

The following is the Address, signed by Day. THE IONORALL, THEOBALD MATHEW, and severy thousand others, which was forwarded to this try in 1842. It was written on parchment, and may be seen, with its signatures, at any time at the Ash Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill. How emphatic is its language, how uncompromising its spirit, how earner in tone, how hearty its recognition of the abolitionists as worthy of all encouragement, and how strong its conlemnation of complexional caste! Alas! when he signed that Address, Father Mathew did not dream of ne day standing on the American soil, confronting the Slave Power face to face! Alas! for his good name and fame that he has come, and, even in Bos faltered, and bowed the knee to the Demon!

ADDRESS FROM THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND

Countrymen and Countrywomen in America

DEAR FRIENDS:-You are at a great distance from your native land! A wide expanse of water separates you from the beloved country of your birthfrom us and from the kindred whom you love, and

from us and from the kindred whom you love, and who love you, and pray for your happiness and prayperity in the land of your adoption.

We regard America with feelings of admiration; we do not look upon her as a strange land, nor upon her people as aliens from our affections. The power of steam has brought us nearer together; it will intercontral hetween us to that the elements. crease the intercourse between us, so that the character of the Irish people and of the American people must in future be acted upon by the feelings and discretized from the control of t position of each.

position of each.

The object of this address is to call your attention to the subject of SLAVERY IN AMERICA—that foul blot upon the noble institutions and the fair fune of your adopted country. But for this one stain, America would indeed be a land worthy your adopted to the subject of the America would indeed be a land worthy your adop-tion; but she will never be the glorious country that her free constitution designed her to be, so long as her soil is polluted by the footprint of a single slow. Slavery is the most tremendous invasion of the

Slavery is the most tremendous invasion of the noblest gifts of God, 'life, liberty, and the pusuit of happiness.' What a spectacle does America present to the people of the earth! A land of professing Christian republicans, uniting their energies for the oppression and degradation of three millions of innocent human beings, the children of one common Father, who sterred the contraction of the state. mon Father, who suffer the most grievous WRONGS AND THE UTMOST DEGRADATION, for no crime of their ancestors or their own! SLAVERY IS A SIN AGAINST GOD AND MAN. All the are not for it must be against it. None can be NEUTRAL. We entreat you to take the part of justice,

religion, and liberty.
It is in vain that American citizens attempt to conceal their own and their country's degradation under ering curse. America is cursed by sla-WE CALL UPON YOU TO UNITE WITH THE ABOLITIONISTS, and never to cease your efforts, until perfect liberty be granted to every one of her inhabitants, the black man as well as the white man. We are all children of the same gracious God; all equally entitled to life, liberty,

and the pursuit of happiness.

We are told that you possess great power, both moral and political, in America. We entreat you to

exercise that power and that influence for the mke f humanity.

You will not witness the horrors of slavery in all

the States of America. Thereen of them are fre, and thirteen are States. But in all, the proslavery feeling, though rapidly decreasing, is still strong. Do not unite with it: on the contrary, or POSE IT BY ALL THE PEACEFUL MEANS IN YOUR POWER, JOIN WITH THE ABOLITIONISTS EV. ERY WHERE. They are the only consistent advo-cates of liberty. Tell every man, that you do not un-derstand liberty for the white man, and slavery for the ck man: that you are for LIBERTY of every color, creed, and country.

The American citizen proudly points to the Nation-

al Declaration of Independence, which declares that All mankind are born free and equal, and are alike entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happines.'
Aid him to carry out this noble declaration, by ob-

taining freedom for the slave.

Irishmen and Irishwomen! treat the colored people as your equals, as brethren. By all your memories of Ireland, continue to love liberty—hate slavery—CLING BY THE ABOLITIONISTS—and in America, you will do honor to the name of Ireland. [Signed by] DANIEL O'CONNELL

THEOBALD MATHEW And F SEVENTY THOUSAND Other

FATHER MATHEW.

We are happy to observe that this distinguished philanthropist receives a cordial welcome in all parts of the country which he has visited. His tour through the Northern States will undoubtedly be attended with the best of consequences to the cause of temperance, and will also prove highly gratifying to himself. His open and generous expression of coun-tenance, and his great urbanity, will win for him the love and admiration of all among whom his labors Father Mathew is in a position which gives him

the power to do great good in this country in many ways. He comes from Ireland, identified with the cause which at once gives him access to the popular ear, and adds importance to all he may say. Among ear, and adds importance to all he may say. Among other benevolent movements to which he might reder efficient aid, the Anti-Slavery movement is preminent. At home, Father Mathew is understood to be a thorough anti-slavery man; and when we had the happiness of visiting Ireland, we were received by no one in a manner more gratifying to our feelings, or who manifested a deeper interest in the anti-slavery cause than he. To show his utter disregard of American prejudice. This apostle of temperance of American prejudice, this apostle of tempers repeatedly invited us to his house, and received at his table on equal terms with his other friends at his table on equal terms with his other friends and visitors. It is not to be expected that Father Mathew will leave the field of his temperance labors to make many speeches on the subject of slavery; but we think that he would do himself and his country a marked injustice, should be depart from this land without leaving on record a clear, pointed and earnest testimony sensity. marked injustice, should be depart from the without leaving on record a clear, pointed and earnest testimony against American slavery in all its forms. We cannot think that one so benevolent in heart, and truthful in spirit, will allow himself to pasthrough a country like ours, with its three millions of slaves, without lifting up his voice against the four crime and disgrace of the slave system. No motres of policy should deter him from the utterance of such a testimony; for even viewed in the light of expediency, it would be far wiser for him to adhere strictly, in America, to the principles which he delights to honor in Ireland. Bad as the Americans are, and anxious as they ever appear to disarm opposition of slavery, they would entertain a far higher respect for the good man who consistently retains his antislavery position, than they can possibly feel for one who, in the spirit of accommodation, sacrifices his own convictions to the wishes of his friends, or at any other cost. There is no country in the world, prhaps, where there is more of the spirit of compromise than here; and yet there can be nowhere found more despisers of servility, nor more lovers of independence, than here.

dence, than here.

To command the respect of all classes, Father
Mathew need only be true to himself, and be in the
United States just what he is on the turf of his own
Groen Isle.—Frederick Douglass's North Star.

Rev. Albe redit for me the time he (I should say my opinion of the should say my opinion over and their venera many more of for good ous doubt. increased, I cern, under emming che likely to che And now dell Philip fer you to a In the colu-one of his

WHO

That speech gather the Church wil tive from Whatever never will, ington, on anecdote (very crool me!" A looked at would be i just his op that score, between 1 Depend her streng hand, and

slave, if th vortex the need fear s swallow 'Church wi behalf? De believe thi anti-slaver anti-alaver first, with were more she now? own truthi than the p This is you she were though he True, she thing. I

Still yo captive? cry for ai years? Lo need she did she w of a gener God and What goo with folde to whom manity's tice; perl of the de for such tears, if living ton

Barnes h

ness-he

ing lie-

heaven's

monster'-eral sects'

tor refers-

behind the

. The C try, the r is the no religio odore Pa nearer th Where v er which timbers : blind. task so is in the fo But, v may put

[You wi

not now

not . Mo

farewel

may abo

true mas

ple his

named a

try, if t

pairing.

setting (

the eng

would v

You car

mrietly always

Church

country

moveme

the worl has prof has prof Church-

you rep She is

not beli He asks lets mer suppose mere i gion of

eide of

Wher Monitus your 'm ble. Yo Church' answer complai Church

led to, ' Ame. y one of her

to know that lighgoing to

e as undone-

rival in this

nercy will be

it admiration.

laves,

d sobriety,

ed by DAN.

o this coun-

nt, and may at the Anti-tic is its lan-

w earnest its politionists as rong its con-

not dream of

for his good

n in Boston, on!

IRELAND

America.

water separ-your birth— ou love, and

admiration; ad, nor upon The power

The power ; it will in-tat the char-rican people ngs and dis-

he fair fame

your adop-country that

country that
, so long as
ingle slave,
usion of the
of some of
and the purnes America
and of proteir energies
are millions
of one com-

GRIEVOUS

ON, for no

All who one can be of justice,

empt to con-

never to

granted to man as well of the same

life, liberty,

power, both treat you to for the mks

avery in all

m are free, ll, the pro-ng, is still

outrary, or-

ristent advodo not un-very for the FOR ALL,

the Nation-

eclares that

happiness.

lared people

elavery-

breland.

NELL

THEW.

O) other

stinguished in all parts His tour

edly be at-be cause of ratifying to

his labors

gives him yiu many d with the the popular y. Among might ren-ent is pre-derstood to en we had to our feel-in the anti-r disregard temperance

emperance ecceived us friends and er Mathew ors to make y; but we country a a this land

and ear-

self to pass millions of

d be in the of his own Star.

MONITOR TO MONITUS.

Rev. Albert Barnes may have given the Church greit for more power than she really possessed, at the time he made the 'confession,' as you term it, the time ne mass. It which you allude. That was opinion at the time his remark first met my eye. opinion at the church, I think, had long been So it is now. overed and exposed. Many good men had withdrawn their reneration from the Church. The confidence of their veneration from the Charlett. The confidence of many more in her had greatly diminished. Her power for good had become with them a subject of serigood name of them, I believe, her power has not ous doubt. Since them, a beneve, ner power has not increased, but rather diminished; and I cannot disern, under existing circumstances, any prospect of a ern, under existing the favor. Meral power is not

likely to change with increasing inaction. And now, if you would know the opinion of Wen-And now, a dell Phillips relative to the church, I ask leave to redell Philips remarks in the Liberator of the 13th inst. the column of Poetry you may find a paraphrase of in the column or a second of the correspondent. one of his speech was delivered subsequently to the Scitu-That speece was been refer. If from that you can ate one, to which you refer. If from that you can gate the impression, that Mr. Phillips thinks the ther the impression that the instrumental in delivering the cap-Charch will ever so the spoiler, please say so. Whatever he may think, I believe that the Church Whatever he may summe, a control that the Church never will, and never can. Did you hear him at Abever will, and never that ? Let me remind you of his anecdote there: - An exceedingly deformed man anecdote inere: man a habit of exclaiming, "God mend " A hackman hearing him use the expression noted at him earnestly, and replied: "Mend you! It would be much easier to make a new one?" That was usuald be much carrier to means a new one? That was just his opinion of the Church. He did not seem to consider the Charch 'worth mending.' Thus, on that score, after all, there is no serious disagreement tween Mr. Phillips and myself.

Depend upon it, the Church never will 'rise in Depend upon the this matter [anti-slavery] in her strength, and take this matter [anti-slavery] in hand, and do her duty'; never, never. Alas, for the slave, if the Church ever should 'swallow up in her lave, if the Church ever should swantow up in her need fear such a catastrophe. Sooner would the devil saulow holy water. Do you believe that the 'hurch will ever lift her little finger in the slave's behalf? Does any one, either in or out of the Church, believe this? More than twenty years has 'this little anti-slavery agitation of ours' been progressing; the anti-slavery trumpet has been sounding; gently at first, with a 'still, small voice,' and then with inreasing volume. The deaf have heard; many who were morally dead have been raised to life. But where has been the Church all the while? Where is she now? Allow me to answer the question in your own truthful words: 'Lying far back of, and deepe than the political organizations-back of everything. This is your language; I thank you for it. Yes-she is behind the political organizations-far behind! If she were following close in the rear of even these, though her case would be deplorable, still might we are some hope of her. She is 'deeper than they. True, she is in the 'lowest deep.' 'Back of every thing. I trust you do not except even the 'hideous monster -the 'heathen god'-the 'trinity of the several sects'-to which a correspondent of the Liberafor refers- War, Slavery, and the Gallows.' She is behind these-is she not?

Still you say, the Church is not dead. How, then, daes it happen that she hears not the wailings of the aptive? 'Alice'! and deaf to the panting fugitive's ery for aid? Has she been sleeping these twenty long years? Let the hoary prophetess awake, and tell her reams, lest her prophetic vision die within her. Why seed she sleep thus long? Going about doing good, did she wax weary, that she should need the slumber of a generation to recruit her wasted energies? Before God and humanity, answer me this question :-What good has she done? The writer above referred to has answered the question: 'She has been sitting with folded hands, " keeping the Sabbath," and nothing else.' What claim can she have upon the noble men to whom you boastingly (?) refer, as inmates of humanity's charnel-house? I would not do you injustice; perhaps you may not be inclined to boast in view of the deplorable immolation of 'God's nobility'for such I deem them; and I could weep a sea of ars, if tears of mine would move them from their living tomb. Ah! is the Church alive? What kind of life is hers? Her life is lethargy! Tell Albert Barnes her strength is weakness-her wisdom foolishness-her piety a sham-her deeds of charity a livto defend the Church? I pity his position. Heaven spare the mark!

The Church the religious sentiment of the coun try, the religious faith and feeling.' This, you say, is the most powerful engine in the country for sweeping slavery from the universe.' (!!) Is there no religious sentiment out of the Church? Ask Theodore Parker. He will tell you. No man can come earer the truth, on that point, than he has done. Where will you find a fulcrum for your mighty lever which is to move the world? Among the rotten timbers of the Church, forsooth? You cannot be so blind. I know you would not be employed about a task so idle. No-I do believe you are a man-and in the fond and firm belief, I hail you as a brother.

But, where is the man, or where are the men, who may put your 'mighty engine' in motion? Can John Pierpont do it ? S. J. May ? C. Stetson? Theodore Parket | W. H. Channing | J. L. Russell | E. Hewitt | You will excuse my omission of A. R. Pope; he is not now of the church; he is a living freeman. Will not 'Monitus' rejoice with me? Friend Pope gave his farewell sermon' on Sunday, the 15th instant. Well true man, like him, throws off his fetters; though in ple his mighty soul.] Can any one, or all the above named united, move your 'mighty engine'? Let them try, if they will. Perhaps the engine may need repairing. After the repairs shall have been attended to, I would suggest the expediency of procuring and setting an anti-slavery 'balance-wheel.' Then may the engineers 'let on' the steam! How think you it would work? I have no faith in it-not the least. You can add to the list of engineers any number you

deem proper or necessary. It has been said,—and I believe the remark is always paid to virtue.' Now, what respect has the Church ever paid to the anti-slavery virtue of the country? Or, is there no virtue in the anti-slavery vement? Still you say, "the Church is better than the world.' Will you tell me wherein? The Church

hives. I have no desire to harm them. True, I ob- | whole spirit of Christ and of his teachings is directly

man who cannot feel for his suffering fellows:

If in your Church ye want Christianity, With piety mingle humanity; And never think your God ye're loving, Unless toward man your souls are moving.

The religious sentiment may be the highest, holiest, most heavenly sentiment of the soul. Such it must of men; who steals the image of God, and converts it be, whenever it has a true and legitimate development. But, let it be perverted, and what do we witness then? The darkest catalogue of crimes that ever
cast its gloomy shade over God's fair vineyard could not exceed the 'blackness of darkness' which would tempt the laws which God himself has impress be required to give the picture a true and faithful upon the soul; who breaks down the nerve, and coloring. I am not sure that it was not a perversion crushes the noblest aspirations of a true spirit. The of the religious sentiment of Moses, that caused him slaveholder is such a man. Can he be a Christian? to murder the Egyptian, and bury him in the sand. Cain's religious sentiment did not prevent him from murdering his brother. Abraham's religious sentiment came near plunging him in the awful guilt of murdering his beloved son. The religious sentiment FRIEND GARRISON: drove this country into a cruel, an unnecessary and gress of an'i-slavery, I take this opportunity to briefly unjust war against Mexico. The religious sentiment inform you of the state of affairs in this town. Hithof the country has rewarded Zachary Taylor, the erto there has been little if any interest felt on the home missionary, for the part he took in that horrid question of slavery in this place. The town had been butclery, and canonized James K. Polk for the hand in a deep sleep for years, until last winter, when he had in getting up the war. The religious sentiment of the State murdered Washington Goode. And though thinly attended, was the means of creating a since that 'legal murder,' I have not heard that the great deal of anxiety and uneasiness on the part of religious sentiment of any minister, in any one of all those who profess to watch over the spiritual interthe Churches, has induced the 'man of God' to preach from the text, 'Thou shalt not kill.' (?) Then, how can I believe that the religious sentiment within the Stone. We held meetings in the Tavern Hall, in the Church is any better than is found out side, in heaven's morning and afternoon, which were thinly attended. pure air ?

of them, can rest comfortably in a pro-slavery church. 'What fellowship hath light with darkness?' his unhesitating consent to the use of the meeting-thinking of their position, I am reminded of a little incident which took place in my family some years since. cupy a part of the regular service of the day, and I trust I may be pardoned if I relate it. My oldest likewise gave notice of the meeting, without waiting girl, when about five or six years of age, on being to be asked. pretty severely reprimanded by her mother for some The conduct of Mr. Babbage, in this respect, conchildish misdemeanor, attempted to plead her own trasts so strongly with the conduct of most ministers, cause. Finding herself overmatched, she was on the and is so entirely unlike the treatment we received point of retreating, when suddenly a thought occurred from the craven tool who ministers to the Orthodox to her: 'Well, mother,' she exclaimed, 'tis no use church of this town, that we deem it due to him to talking—you may have your way, and I'll have mine, and we'll say no more about it.' I scarcely need add, 'mother' refused to accede to the proposal. Now, can The Orthodox minister* not only refused the use may be connected?

out' and be free. The cause of God demands it.

IAN?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR:

Dear Sir-In a recent lecture of that untiring la-borer for the slave, Wm. W. Brown, he reiterated the sentiment, which, it seems to me, all who have rightly studied Christianity must agree with, that the slaveholder cannot be a Christian. Nevertheless, this pinion greatly shocked many of his audience, and it even considered by some, who would feel justly indignant at being numbered among the friends of the oppressor, as uncharitable and untrue. There are some persons who would feel almost personally injured, if you should declare that Christianity upholds bute to pay its expenses. slavery, who are yet unwilling to deny that the a person is a member of a particular sect, or follower his chains on American soil. of a particular leader, than by comparing his doctrines and practices with those of the sect or leader. If I . This minister's name is David Andrews. wish to ascertain whether a man is a Calvinist or not, I inquire whether he adopts and carries into operation the creed of Calvin. To ascertain whether a man is a mg lie-and her sins of omission a truth as palpable as Quaker or not, I inquire if he believes in the doctrines evening, July 23d, 1849, for the purpose of obtaining heaven's sun-light! Who will conceive it to be his of George Fox, and practises the peculiarities of the the opinions of the colored people relative to the sect he founded. To nscerfain whether the religion . Continuance of the Smith School as a sep of a man is Pagan or not, I inquire if he believes in a for the instruction of Colored Youth.' A large numed in numerous idols, if he believes himself called upon | The meeting was organized in the choice of J. W. to make many strange sacrifices, and to do many ri- Butler for the President, George Washington, Vice nations. So also to ascertain whether a man is a
Christian or not, I must inquire if he follows the

A committee of three was appointed to prepare is to be Christ-like, to follow him in word and deed; Resolutions: to do nearly as possible as he would have done under Resolved, That common rights are the undisputed similar circumstances.

Now does Christianity allow slaveholding? Would Resolved, That when a portion of the people, in con Christ have been a slaveholder? Certainly there are sequence of a long established custom, are deprived few readers of the Liberator, and few Northern of the enjoyment of their rights, it is their duty to citizens, who will answer these questions affirma- use every effort to obtain an unqualified and an untively. How, then, can a Christian support slavery? compromising possession of them.

How can a follower of Christ be a slaveholder? I see not how, any more than I can see how a Unitarian fused to all persons who differ in complexion from the can be a Calvinist, an Episcopalian, a Quaker, or whites, in the city of Boston, we regard the sufferance John the Baptist a Pagan. I believe there never was, of such a distinction a disgrace to civilization. is not, and never can be, a Christian slaveholder. Resolved, That all 'exclusive schools' are injurious to may abolitionists rejoice when a strong man, and a The two words have nothing in common. They will the welfare of the community, and therefore should be no more unite than God and Salan. Should I be ask- discountenanced. his case, the chains were never strong enough to criped if I do not believe good and virtuous men were Resolved, That the school known as the Smith ever slaveholders, I readily answer, yes-just as I be- School, located in Belknap street, in this city, being a lieve there are good and virtuous men among the pa- caste, an exclusive school, we regard it as a GREAT PUBLIC gan nations of the East. I believe some of the best Nulsance, which should be immediately annihilated and purest men, tried by the standard of their own Resolved, That we will not regard with confidence times, and the convictions of their own hearts, have any contrivance to quiet our efforts in relation to its been slaveholders-men who acted up to all the light abolition. they possessed—men, who would, if the whole ex-tent of their guilt had been at once revealed, im-is identified with us in complexion, will suffer himself before God, would have exclaimed, from the depths school. If has been said,—and I believe the remark is strictly true,—that, 'bad as the world is, respect is always paid to virtue.' Now have the world is, respect is wash myself of this dreadful sin!' But in this day, after the new and steady development of Christian to the Mayor and Aldermen, which was also adopt truth, after the fresh increase of light and knowledge, ed: and under such favorable opportunities of discovering what is right, whether there are good, virtuous and Boston, to the Honorable, the Mayor and what is right, whether there are good, virtuous and pure-hearted slaveholders or not, I must leave to Him, ALDERMEN OF SAID CITY.

what is right, whether there are good, virtuous and professed much, and done nothing. The church has professed much, and done nothing. The world has professed onthing—has she done less than the fourth as behind everything. She is far behind the world. Weadell Phillips does not believe that the Church is better than the world. He asks: What is the world of that religion which lets mere humanity go in advance? Now, do you suppose that the thirt into the Church to find that mere humanity which goes in advance? Now, do you side of the Church? I rather suspect he found it outside of the Church? I rather suspect he found it outside of the Church. It is a foul libel upon Jesus and his religion. It is true, Christ does not particularly forbid alaveholding, nor does he many other deeds, of the sillness of which we have no doubt. This is one characteristic of his teaching. He does not descend to particulars. He lays down a few broad, comprehensive principles, are not rejected. This is to us a serious grievance, as many among us can refer to the services of our ancestors, who felt in the times which the rational mind, imbued with his spirit, can apply to individual actions. I am as confident that Church'—but what is it? I have been attempting to complain if a great deal more is said about the Church, so long as we tell the truth about her. Do rou really suppose that I have any antipathy against meeting-houses and communion-tables? Why, sir, I hadd them to be as innocent as saw-mills and beer-intended to the contrary, they know that a colored man enjoys than from any particular language he may use. The

hives. I have no desire to harm them. True, I object to 'Jim Crow pewa,' and to drinking wine in any quantity; but I charge not 'colorphobia' to the meeting-house; neither do I accuse the communion-table of intemperance. So the 'hydra's heads' were not emanations from my head, as you will readily perceive.

But, sir, your religious sentiment, what is it? I have little respect for the religious sentiment of any wate, not cast down; which will build up the charge men and the color of the religious sentiment of any wate, not cast down; which will build up the charge men and to drinking wine in opposed to slavery. It in no case breathes aught but the purest sentiment of liberty—liberty to both body and mind, for the two are intimately connected. The Christian will possess this same spirit—the spirit of liberty—liberty to both body and mind, for the two are intimately connected. The Christian will possess this same spirit—the spirit of liberty. He cannot be an oppressor. Christ lifted men up. He sought to raise them to the true dignity of manhood. He taught a religion which will build up the charge men up. racter, not destroy it; which will purify, enlarge and spiritualize human nature, not corrupt, confine and carnalize it. His followers every where will be engaged in the same work. Is the slaveholder? No. Then the slaveholder is not his follower. No man

LECTURE OF MISS STONE.

PEPPERELL, Aug. 6, 1849.

of 'pious men,' church members, 'home missionaries,' Presuming you are always glad to hear of the pro-Contrary to our expectations, it gives us pleasure to I cannot imagine how our anti-slavery friends, any say, that the Unitarian meeting-house was offered to

Monitus' inform me whether any such agreement of the meeting-house, but likewise refused to give exists in any form between any of our anti-slavery notice of the meeting; and when asked as a minister friends and the pro-slavery churches with which they of the gospel to give his reasons, refused, saying 'This is a land of liberty,' and meanly insinuated I will only add, Let every true anti-slavery man that Miss Stone had sinister motives in view-that and woman now in a pro-slavery Church, 'come 'people sometimes have two motives, a large one and a small one; the little one they put forward, to ob-MONITOR.

tain the objects of the large one'—that he was 'willing to aid any good cause, but he should not cut off his own head to do it.' His spirit was imitated by his church, who tore down a notice of the meeting from their house. This man, we are told, observed Gen. Taylor's fast the Friday before, praying God to forgive us our national sins; and these are the sign of his and his church's repentance. If God is the being they represent him to be, it will be a miracle leaves the country.

The meeting was well attended last evening, com posed mainly of Unitarians, with a sprinkling of Free Soil Orthodox, who all listened attentively for two hours. The Unitarian minister not only aided the meeting by his presence, but was the first to contri-

The way is now open, and we are quite confiden slavery, who are yet distances a glaring inif the meetings are followed up, they will produce
if the meetings are followed up, they will produce consistency here, which must be evident to every one, after a little thought. I know not how it may be with others, but I know of no way to judge whether cause, in hastening the day when no slave shall clank

MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS.

Agreeably to a call, a meeting was held on Monday multiplicity of gods, if he worships these represent- ber were present, and great interest was manifested. diculous and inhuman things customary among Pagan | President, and E. B. Lawton and Isaca H. Snowden

example of Christ, and practises the doctrines of business for the meeting-John T. Hilton, B. F. Rob-Christianity as taught by Christ. To be a Christian erts, and Lemuel Burr. They presented the following

claims of every inhabitant of this Commonwealth.

mediately have set themselves right, and, trembling to be used as a root, to prolong the existence of that

We have ever been in favor of a due observance of the government of our city. We have ever been in favor of a due observance of the government of our city. We have ever been ready to support the institutions of our city. We are not in the back-ground in relation to reform in the community. We have endeavored to gain for ourselves the appellation of good citizens.

There has been established in this city, partially by private donation, an exclusive school' for the education of colored youth. That school is located in Belknap street. On account of its existence, whenever application is made to the district schools for the admission of our children, we are referred to that school. This is a great inconvenience to many on account of the scattered state of our residences. This inconvenience is small, when compared to the injury that separate schools create in the community. Their existence strengthens a feeling of prejudace between white and colored children, while their abolition will foster a regard for each other. Our city is the only place in this Commonwealth where 'exclusive schools' are in existence. And we do not learn that any bad results have grown out of the consequences.

As citizens, we ask our rights in the premises. It is our desire that this 'exclusive school' be abolished and free access to schools for the education of the young, be the privilege of all. The unanimous feeling of the colored people in opposition to the school, is the consequent cause of the very small attendance at that school; its abolition, therefore, as the expenditure for its support to its our desire of the very small attendance at that school; its abolition, therefore, as the expenditure for its support is a useless appropriation, will be a great saving to the city. Nothing short of the full enterior is small, where the previously and the provided of the provided of the provided of the provided of the very small attendance at that school; its abolition, therefore, as the expenditure for its support is a useless appropriation, w

E. B. LAWTON, ISAAC H. SNOWDEN, Secretaries.

which the funds resulting from this effort are devoted. The language of our last year's Call will express better than any other, our present convictions of its necessity and value. 'Years of close observation of its righteous principles and uncompromising practical workings, assure us that it has the algorithms and constituent assembly, has been arrested at from Marseilles to Paris. success. It continually sends forth lecturers to enforce the principles of justice and humanity among the people, and in a few years is found thereby to have exercised a controlling influence for good have exercised a controlling influence for good throughout the country. It dictates the course and bends the policy of every political party; and speaking as it does from a height above their selfish personal exercises in the policy of cholera. Oxford, Ohio, is suffering greatly from the cholera. There had been 20 deaths there up to August 1st, out sonal struggles, its words of everlasting truth are heard, and more and more obeyed. . . It has no local attachments, no partizan or sectarian partialities; no hidden aim, no double purpose. With this Society, in a word, rests the hope of the Amerian Court of the Presbyterian Church, in Raleigh, Tenn., died on board of the steamer E. W. Stephens, on Sabbath, the 1st inst., on her downward passage from this city. His disease was cholera. ican Slave. Its continuance and increased success, the number of its agents, and the circulation of its of cholera in Boston has considerably, though not apperiodicals, depend greatly on the amount of funds larmingly increased. Some seventy or eighty persons have died of it since June 29. which we, through this yearly effort, are enabled to

place at its disposal.

We regard the importance of the American Anti-Slavery Society as paramount to that of any other Anti-Slavery organization, and of course its claims for halp and sympathy way for help and sympathy paramount to those of any of Sandusky.

Cyrus Williams, Chief Engineer on the Mad River Railway, died on Tuesday night.—Cin. Gaz., Thurswith a market; but with a trifling exception, barely day.

litionists every where, earnestly invoking of each aid and assistance proportionate alike to the dignity Sunday - 37 Tuesday

municate with the undersigned.

ANNE WARREN WESTON. M. W. CHAPMAN, ELIZA L. FOLLEN, ANN T. G. PHILLIPS. SUSAN M. CABOT, CATHARINE SARGENT, HENRIETTA SARGENT, THANKFUL SOUTHWICK. HARRIET B. HALL. SARAH N. SOUTHWICK. LOUISA LORING, MARY MAY, SARAH S. RUSSELL. ANN R. BRAMHALL, HELEN E. GARRISON. MARIA LOWELL. ABBY FRANCIS, HARRIET T. WHITE, MARY GRAY CHAPMAN, SARAH B. SHAW, FRANCES MARY ROBRINS. CAROLINE WESTON. ELIZA F. EDDY, LYDIA D. PARKER. ELIZABETH GAY, CAROLINE F. WILLIAMS, EVELINA A. S. SMITH, HANNAH TUFTS. HARRIET M. PALMER, MARY WILLEY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5, 1849. At an early hour this morning, a colored man was aurdered by the 'Kıllers' in Southwark. At an early hour this morning, a colored man was murdered by the 'Killers' in Southwark.

In the Southern part of the city to-day, there was a scene of much rioting. 'Weccacoe' and 'Hope' fire engines were nearly destroyed by the mob, and several of the firemen severely wounded.

A rag picker was kicked to death last night, by a rival in the business. The murderer was arrested, and committed to prison by the coroner.

One of the negroes who fought a duel with knives on Friday, died to-day.

LF Major James M. Scantland, of Mexican War celebrity, died at the Red Sulphur Springs, Smith county, Tenn., on the 22d inst. Major S., says the Nashville Union, planted the first American fiag on the Mexican fort at Monterey, and at Cerro Gordo was shot through the head, and at the time, it was thought it was impossible for him to survive. He, however, partially recovered from the wound, which has finally terminated in death.

Accident.—A girl ten years old, daughter of Dr. Johnson of this city, was last week struck by the noon Providence train, near Tremont Road crossing, and her skull very badly fractured.

S. Louis, July 31.—It has been acceptained that six

ENGLAND.

Parliament is to be prorogued on the 9th instant. The motion which Lord Brougham previously announced his intention to make with reference to the French expedition to Rome, was laid upon the Peers' table on Friday, the 20th. The resolutions embrace a wide range of subjects, and imply a direct censure of the foreign policy of the government.

The above appeal was adopted by the meeting, and the whole proceedings were marked with a degree of manimity seldom witnessed in public meetings.

Voted, That this appeal be sent to the Mayor and Aldermen, asking their influence in favor of our rights to common school instruction.

Voted, That the proceedings be published.

J. W. BUTLER, President.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, V. Pres.

ENGLAND.

Parliament is to be prorogued on the 9th instant. The motion which Lord Brougham previously announced his intention to make with reference to the French expedition to Rome, was laid upon the Peers' table on Friday, the 20th. The resolutions embrace a wide range of subjects, and imply a direct censure of the foreign policy of the government.

In allusion to the cholera, Lord Ashley, the Chairman of the Board of Health, stated in the House of Commons on Tucsday last, that he had reason to know that not one-half of the cases were reported. Enough, however, is officially known to render it certain that the epidemic is raging in many parts of the country to a dreadful extent. At Eivstol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, and along the whole of the south coats, it is raging in a very malignant form, and the mortality is very great. At Liverpool, the disease is rapidly increasing; the number of cases reported for four days previous to Thursday were respectively, 64, 74, 85, 152. Sectland continues to be generally exempt from the scourge. empt from the scourge.

E. B. LAWTON,
ISAAC H. SNOWDEN,

SIXTEENTH

National Anti-Slavery Bazaar.

The Committee of the National Anti-Slavery Bazaar, deeply feeling their responsibility to the holy cause of freedom and humanity with which they are identified, have resolved anew to make their exertions for its promotion correspond with the greatness of its demands, and the rapidity of its progress.

It is unnecessary, at this late day, to enter upon any formal exposition of the principles and measures of the American A. S. Society, to the support of which the funds resulting from this effort are devot-IRELAND.

Mr. William Williams, one of the oldest merchants, and wife, died of cholera at Niagara Falls last night. Mr. William Allen, of the firm of Burckle, Pease &

Within the last ten days, the number of cases

sufficient to remunerate the expense of Anti-Slavery sufficient to remunerate the expense of Anti-Slavery advertisements, not a cent of our receipts is expended in Massachusetts. In sustaining the cause in her own borders, she asks no aid from beyond them, but relies entirely on her own efforts.

These being our circumstances, we appeal to Abolives:

aid and assistance proportionate alike to the dignity and necessity of the work we have undertaken. We are laboring for the establishment of those foundation principles on which the rights of all men must of necessity rest. Therefore to all we appeal, in confidence on that common human heart, whose unsophisticated instincts furnish our best hope of success.

The Sixteenth National Anti-Slavery Bazaar will be held in Boston during Christmas week, and all desiring to co-operate with us are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

Sunday - 37 Tuesday - 18

Among the list of deaths, we notice the name of E. Cooke, late post-master; J. W. Muenscher, attorney, and son of a clergyman; John Wieleel, keeper of the Franklin; Surah, daughter of the unfortunate Townsend family, five or six of whom have perished; Rev. N. W. Fisher, pastor of the Congregational Church; Charles Barney, deacon in do; John Wheeler, a member of the Sandusky Bar, and one of the oldest citizens; Dr. Simmons; H. C. Ward, sheriff, and Mr. Chapman, deputy. It is horrifying to contemplate this almost unparalleled mortality.

this almost unparalleled mortality.

The cholera is raging at Fredericksburgh, Texas, and thirty of its victims have died.

The Texas papers abound with the usual number of murders. The Indians had attacked a train of United States wagons, between Bexar anfl Eagle Pass, killing thirteen teamsters, and taking the mules. A general Indian war is expected by the Mexicans. Lieut. Walker's Rangers are stationed at San Patricio. The Indians had also attacked a party of Mustangers near San Patricio, killing two men and capturing 300 mules and horses.

Brevet Major Gates died of the cholera at Fredericksburgh, Texas, on the 28th of June. He belonged to the 3th infantry. Lieut. Brooks, of the same regiment, was accidentally killed a few weeks since, by being thrown from his horse.

eing thrown from his horse.

being thrown from his horse.

An Incident of the Cholera.—We are credibly informed that at Columbus, Ia., where the Cholera has been very fatal, a lady of about fifty years was seized with cholera on Saturday morning last, and died, as was supposed, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

She had administered to her calomel and opium. In the evening, her son-in-law was attacked by the same disease, and was lying and being treated for it in the same room where the old lady was laid out in the habiliments of death. About day-light on Sunday morning, the old lady rose up and desired to know what all the excitement was about, and if she hadn't slept a long while.

slept a long while.

She and her son-in-law are now doing well.—Cin. Messes. Clark & Porter:

Cholera Specifics.—The St. Louis Union says that the editors have posted around their desk no less than fourteen remedies for cholera that have all come well recommended, and too by eminent medical men. The Union continues: 'Alias, how wofully mistaken they were! Some of these very Doctors have fallen victims themselves to their mistakes, and others have lost all confidence in their own specifics. One of them, Dr. W. we recollect well, a few days ago came into our office, and told us to say, editorially, for him, that he had discovered a specific against cholera, upon the efficacy of which, he would stake his existence. He would, for a just compensation, impart a knowledge of it to the public, and he desired us to call the attention of the city authorities to the fact. We did so, but hardly was it done, until in a few hours sickness Dr. W. was himself numbered with the dead—a victim to cholera and to his own specific for the disease.'

The New York Board of Health report 5,011 cases and 2,023 deaths of cholera in that city in 1849, ending August 12. The Tribune adds 467 to the above, which is about the number not regularly reported by the physicians, making the actual mortality in New York, by cholers, thus far, 3,411.

An insurrection planned by the negroes at St. Mary's, Georgia, was frustrated by the non arrival of the steamboat which they meant to seize. Many were arrested.

her skull very badly fractured.

St. Louis, July 31.—It has been ascertained that six persons beside Capt. Young were lost by the burning of the Hartford Convention, died at Portland on Friday last, agod 73.

St. Louis, July 31.—It has been ascertained that six persons beside Capt. Young were lost by the burning of the steamboat Algona, including a father, mother, and two children of the same family.

Death of the City Crier.—Mr. Samuel T. Edward the City Crier, died suddenly Sunday morning. He was returning to his residence from the barber's shop and when near his house in Sudbury street, fell upon the sidewalk, and after one or two conclusive struggles, expired. Coroner Andrews called to view the body, but on learning that Mr. Edwards had been sick of consumption for some time past, did not summon a jury of inquest.—Boston Courier.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Of Receipts from June 5, to Aug. 1, 1849.

Received from Stillman Lothrop, Cambridge, \$5 00
" John Wooldridge Marblehead, 5 00
" Alfred Wyman, Westminster, 5 00
" Francis Jackson, to redeem

pledge, 200 00

S. May, Jr., collections at 4th
July celebration, by Finance
Com., 99 35

" Jacob Leonard, E. Bridgewater, 5 00 S. PHILBRICK, Treas. Mass. A. S. Society

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.

The next semi-monthly meeting of the above Society will be holden in the Village of North Bridgewater, on Sunday, August 19, 1849, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. That logical, tried and faithful friend of humanity, Charles C. Burleion, will be present. The meeting andoubtedly will be a very interesting one, and should be fully attended.

HENRY H. BRIGHAM, See'y. South Abington, Aug. 7, 1849.

NOTICE.

EF CHARLES C. BURLEIGH will lecture on various eformatory subjects in New Bedford, on Sunday fore-tion, afternoon and evening, August 12.

MARRIED—In Leominster, Aug. 5, by Rev. Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Ai Roz of Bolton, to Mrs. Sarah Ann Brarrow, of Leominster. [Generous slices of cake, to the Editor and senior Printer, accompanied this hymeneal notice; and in acknowledging the acceptable remembrance, they would be as generous in their wishes for the prosperity and happiness of the worthy couple in their matrimonial voyage. Propitious gales attend them!]

FOR SALE

AT THE ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE,

21 CORNHILL, EMOIRS of Fowell Buxton, Bart .- 1 vol. 8vo., MEMOIRS of Fowell Buxton, Bart.—1 vol. 8vo.,
510 pp. Price \$1 75.

A Tribute for the Negro—by W. Armistead—1 vol.
8vo.—562 pp. Price \$3 00.
Memoir of Rev. Abel Brown—by his Companion, C.
S. Brown—1 vol. 12 mo.—228 pp. Price 7δ ets.
Narrative of Wm. W. Brown—25 ets.
Do. of Henry Rijh—50 ets.

Do. of Henry Bibb—50 cts.
Do. of Josiah Henson—25 cts.
J. P. Lesley's Address to the Suffolk North Association of Congregational Ministers—25 cts.
Jay's Review of the Mexican War—75 cts.

The Biglow Papers—62 1-2 cents. Lowell's Poems—62 1-2 cts. The Vision of Sir Launfal—25 cts. Lowell's Poems—62 1-2 cts.
The Vision of Sir Launfal—25 cts.
Speech of Hon. Horace Mann on Slavery, &c.—12 1-2

Wanted Immediately,

A N intelligent and active lad, sixteen years of age
A or over, to learn the tailor's trade. Address a
line to the subscriber, Reading, Mass.

IRA GRAY. tf

The Great Remedy of the Age DRS. CLARK & PORTER'S

ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA, A PREPARATION of extraordinary power, for the cure of Scrofulous Affections, Humors of every description, secondary Syphilis, ill-conditioned Ulcers, Fever or Mercurial Sores, chronic Liver and Kidney Diseases, Costiveness, spitting of Blood, Erysipelas, general Debility common to Females, Cold Feet, sluggish Circulation, &c. A suce and certain cure for Scrofulous Tumors on the neck, which it will never fail to remove, if taken according to directions, and faithfully persevered in.

for Scrollious Tumors on the nect, which it will never fail to remove, if taken according to directions, and faithfully persevered in.

The proprietors, after testing the virtues of this great medicine for upwards of three years in an extensive practice, and with unbounded success, now offer it to the public. In diseases of the skin arising from impure circulation, it is a sovereign remedy. It will assuredly eradicate any kind of humor from the system, if the directions are strictly adhered to. We challenge the world to produce its equal. Any one doubting its efficacy can satisfy themselves that it is a powerful instrumentality in the cure of disease, by consulting Dr. Clark's patients, in and about the city, who have taken it, and can testify to its healing powers. A great many have given it a trial, and we know not yet of a single person who has not derived either temporary or permanent benefit from its use. The following was handed us, and we insert it for the consideration of others who may be similarly afflicted. The gentleman may be seen at his residence,

the consideration of others who may be afflicted. The gentleman may be seen at his residence 7 1-2 Elliot st.

DRS. CLARK & PORTER: DRS. CLARK & PORTER:

GENTLEMEN—A little more than a year ago, I was taken with spitting blood, pain in my side and shoulder, and strong symptoms of consumption. I sought the advice of two eminent physicians of this city, who the advice of two eminent physicians of this city, who sounded my lungs, and pronounced them badly affected, or very weak. They advised me to go into the country, as a change of air might be beneficial to me. I did so, but with little hope of returning alive. While there, I was taken worse than ever. A physician was called to see me. He examined my lungs, and said he could give me no encouragement—said I might live till Fall, but probably no longer. My city physicians. previous to my leaving for the country. might live tin Fail, out probably no langer. Any city physicians, previous to my leaving for the country, said I should never get well. But I was induced to try Dr. Clark, who gave me the Anti-Scrotulous Panacea, and after taking it a few months, my health was restored, and now I am able to attend to my business. I think your Panacea a medicine of great efficacy. I speak from experience. RALPH HOBART.

MORE TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF DRS. CLARK & PORTER'S ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA.

Drs. CLARK & PORTER:

GENTLEMEN—I have used your Panacea for Salt Rheum, not only on myself, but on others, and I have been surprised at its results. It is, in my opinion, the most efficient anti-humor medicine ever discovered. My humor has entirely disappeared on my hands, and I am now entirely WELL.

MARTIN HASKINS, M. D.

BOSTON.

DRS. CLARK & PORTER: DES. CLARK & PORTER;

GENTLEMEN—I have tested the power of your Panacea in the case of my little boy, whose face and arms have been entirely covered several months with a very bad humor, and I am happy to say it has effected a radical cure. In my opinion, it is the best medicine for humors ever got up.

LAWSON HOUGHTON.

Messes. Clark & Porter:

Gentlemen—I would cheerfully recommend your

Panacea as the most powerful medicine to my knowledge now before the public for the cure of scrofula and other humors. It has certainly effected an important cure in the case of my child, who has for some time been afflicted with a humor. I would advise all who have humors to make a trial of it. It needs no puffing: it recommends itself. puffing; it recommends itself.
Hingham, June, 1849.
DARIUS EDDY.

Sold at No. 80 Carver street, Boston. Price \$1

SAMUEL E. KENDALL, Nos. 4 and 14, under the old State House, head of State street, Boston.

DAVID MEAD, Jr., corner Union and Silsbee sts.,

SYLVANUS DODGE, South Danvers. H. A. Potter, Danvers New Mil's.

WILLIAM CRAFT, DEALER in New and Second Hand FURNI-TURE, No. 62 Federal street, Boston. N. B. All kinds of Furniture cleaned and repaired with despatch, in the most satisfactory manner. The patronage of his friends and the public is re-pectfully solicited.

STATUARY

HIRAM POWERS. [EXHIBITED FOR HIS BENEFIT.] FOUR MARBLE WORKS of this Sculptor have just arrived in Boston, consisting of the GREEK SLAVE, FISHER BOY, PROSERPINE, and GEN. JACKSON. They are exhibited in the Horticultural Hall, School street, from 8, A. M. until dusk, Saturdays excepted.

Admission 26 cents—Sesson Tickets (not transferable) \$1. Pamphlets 12 1-2 cents. July 31



From the People's Journal. THE SEVEN ANGELS OF THE LYRE. BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Knowest thou not the wondrous lyre? Its strings extend from earth to heaven, And evermore the angels seven, With glowing fingers tipp'd in fire, Draw from the chords celestial tones. That peal in harmonies through all the starry zones

An angel with a pensive face Site at the key-note evermore; Not sad, as if a pang she bore, But radiant with supernal grace :-Her name is Sonnow; when she sings, The wondrous Lyre responds in all its golden string

The second breathes in harmonies. A rainbow is her diadem, And on her breast she wears a gem That trickled from Contrition's eyes :-Her name is SYMPATHY; her tears, Falling upon the Lyre, make music in the spheres

The third is beautiful as she, Unfading flowers her brow adorn, And from her smile a ray is born. That looks into Eternity:—
Her name is Hope; to hear her voice, Belted Orion sings, and all the stars rejoice.

The fourth, with eyes of earnest ken, Surveys the boundless universe, While her extatic lips rehearse The promises of God to men :-Her name is FAITH; her mighty chord Reverberates through space the glorics of the Lord.

The fifth is robed in spotless white, And from the beating of her heart, Such heavenly corruscations start As clothe the universe with light :-Her name is Love; when she preludes, The constellations throb in all their multitudes.

The sixth inhales perpetual morn :-Far through the bright Infinitude She sees beyond the present good, The better destined to be born :-Her name is Aspiration :- ever She sings the might of WILL; the beauty of ENDEVOL VIII.

Crown and completion of the seven, Rapt Adoration sits alone; She wakes the Lyre's divinest tone-It touches earth-it dwells in heaven :--All life and nature join her hymn; Man and the rolling worlds, and choirs of cherubit

Know'st thou that Lyre? If through thy soul Th' immortal music never ran, Thou art but outwardly a man; Thou art not pure-thou art not whole-A faculty within thee sleeps,

Death-like, ensepultured, in dim, unfathomed deeps

Oh suffering spirit, hear and soar! The angels wave their golden wings, And strike the seven celestial strings, To give the joy for evermore :-Ascend exulting from the sod, And join, thou happy soul, the harmonies of God!

THE SPIRIT OF PROGRESS.

The gloomy night is breaking, E'en now the sunbeams rest, With a faint, yet cheering radiance, On the hill-tops of the West.

The mists are slowly rising From the valley and the plain, And a spirit is awaking,

And we may hear, that listen, The spirit's stirring song. That surges like the ocean,

With its solemn bass along-'Ho! can ye stay the rivers, Or hind the wings of light, Or bring back to the morning

The old departed night? Nor shall ye check my impulse, Nor stay it for an hour,

Until earth's groaning millions Have felt the healing power !" That spirit is Progression

In the vigor of its pouth ; The forman of Oppression, And its armor is the TRUTH.

Old Error with its legions Must fall beneath its wrath: Nor blood, nor tears, nor anguish, Will mark its brilliant path.

But onward, upward, henvenward, The spirit still will soar. Till Peace and Love shall triumph, And FALSEHOOD reign no more

STAND AS AN ANVIL

'Stand, as an Anvil, when it is beaten down.'-St. natius to St. Polycarp-Both Martyrs. · Stand, like an anvil,' when the stroke Of stalwart man falls thick and fast; Storms but more deeply root the oak, Whose brawny arms embrace the blast.

Stand like an anvil.' when the snarks Fly far and wide, a flery shower: Virtue and truth must still be marks, Where malice proves its want of power.

Stand like an anvil,' when the bar Lies, red and glowing, on its breast; Duty shall be life's leading star, And conscious innocence its rest.

'Stand like an anvil,' when the sound Of ponderous hammers pains the ear: Thine but the still and stern rebound Of the great heart that cannot fear.

Stand like an anvil.' Noise and heat Are born of earth, and die with time; The soul, like God, its source and seat, Is solemn, still, serene, sublime.

PRATERNITY.

Alas! the years have failed to teach The obvious lesson to mankind; A myriad preachers failed to preach Conviction to the deaf and blind: Still do we rush to furious War, Still to the slaver bend the knee, And still, most Christian as we are Forget thy name, FRATERNITY.

LIKENESS TO GOD. The noblest prayer a suppliant ever pour Is to resemble that which he adores.

in the week better than the rest; they have convinced the mass that He labored six days, became

right by the Bible; and why? Because they wish to have it so; if they did not, they would make the The Louisville Journal also tells the following

of God, from convulsions of nature, from pestilence and famine, and they shall not equal the ills and calamities inflicted, through the visitation of War, by man upon his brother-man-while, alas! the sufferings of War are without the alleviation of those gen the virtues which ever attend the involuntary mis-fortunes of the race. Where the horse of Attila had fortunes of the race. Where the horse of Attia had been, a blade of grass would not grow; but in the footprints of pestilence, of famine, and the earthquake, the kindly charities have sprung into life.

The last century has witnessed three peculiar viscons and the control of the control of

The last century has witnessed three peculiar visitations of God; first, the earthquake at Lisbon; next the Asiatic Cholera, as it moved slow and ghastly, with its scythe of death, from the Delta of the Ganges, over Bengal, Persia, Arabia, Syria, Russia, till Europe and America shuddered before the spectral reaper; and, lastly, the recent famine in Ireland, consuming, with remorseless rage, the population of that ill-fated land. It is impossible to estimate pre-

ded with cheerful villages—upon the broad Tagus, expanding into a harbor ample for all the navies of Europe, and upon a country of rare beauty, smiling with the clive and the orange, amidst the grateful shadows of the cypress and the elm. A climate which offered flowers in winter, enhanced these peculiar developes of position and a numerous propulstion

beauty changed to desolation.

Lisbon was taken and sacked by an earthquake on the morning of November 1st, 1755. The spacious warehouses were destroyed; the lordly edifices, the massive convents, the impregnable fortresses, the loft yeitadel, were topped to the ground; and as the affighted people sought shelter in the churches, they were crushed beneath the falling mass. Twenty thousand persons perished in this catastrophe. Fire and robbery mingled with the earthquake, and this beautiful city seemed for a short time to be obliterated. All the powers of Europe were touched by this great misfortune, and succor from all sides was offered to repair the loss. Within three months, English vessels appeared in the Tagus, loaded with generous contributions—£20,000 in gold—a similar sum in silver—six thousand barrels of rice, ten theosand quintals of corn, besides hats, stockings and shoes.

Such was the desolation, and such the charity, sown by the earthquake at Lisbon—an event, which, after the lapse of nearly a century, still stands with out a parallel. But War shakes from its terrible folds all this desolation, without its attendant charity, Ney, more; the Commonwealth of Nations rodustrily agrees, each sulf the other, under the grave sanctions of International Law, to invoke this desolation, in the settlement of controversy, to abstain from rendering succors, each such the other, under the grave sanctions of International Law, to invoke this desolation, in the settlement of controversy, to abstain from rendering succors, each sulf the other, under the grave sanctions of International Law, to invoke this desolation, without its attendant charity, benefit as the controversy, to abstain from rendering succor to the unbappy victim. High tri-bunals are established, whose special duty it is to uphold this Arbitrament, and to enforce, with unrelenting severity, these barbarous injunctions, to the end that to sid, no charity, shall come to review the suffere or alleviate the calamity. Vera Cruz has been bombarded and waste

THE BIBLE.

The discussion which has been going on between our friends Wright and Grew, relative to the Bible, has produced a salutary effect on many minds in this neighborhood. The common opinion among reformers is, that Wright is right; and I believe there would be an advantage in others spreading their sentiments before the public on this vital question.

That book has been made a 'city of refuge' for almost every crime; the temperance men have been have been well not on the state of the Common well noted to the truined Mexican city. They could not have been offered without a violation of the Lance of War!

It is because men have thus far seen War chiefly in the light of their own prejudices, regarding it only as an agency of attack or defence, or as a desperate saly of wickedness, that it becomes difficult to recognize it as a form of judgment, sanctioned and legalized by Public Authority. Let us learn to regard it in its true character, as an establishment of the Commonwell noted to the commonwell noted to the ruined Mexican city. They could not have been offered without a violation of the Lance of War!

It is because men have thus far seen War chiefly in the light of their own prejudices, regarding it only as an agency of attack or defence, or as a desperate each produced in the light of their own prejudices, regarding it only as an agency of attack or defence, or as a desperate as a form of judgment, sanctioned and legalized by Public Authority. Let us learn to regard it in its true character, as an establishment of the Commonwell not at the course of war. before the public on this vital question.

That book has been made a 'city of refuge' for almost every crime; the temperance men have been well plied by their opponents with passages from the Bible to prove their practice right. Jesus (they say) manufactured wine at a certain feast, and ordered it drank after the company had well drunk. Thus they converted Jesus not only into an alcohol retailer to perfect drunkenness, but also into a distiller by miracle.

The Sabbatarians have been more successful in their efforts to convince the people that God made one day in the week better than the rest; they have con-

RECENT SOUTHERN ATROCITIES.

weary, and rested on the seventh; i. e., he created a system of worlds in six days, set them in motion, and on the seventh he became, like man, a mere observer of what was going on. They seem to lose the idea, in their anxiety to build up a day, that the exercise of his power is always necessary, not only to keep in motion the universe, but to the existence of every living thing. I look around me on the Sabbath day, and every thing declares to me emphatically, God works, and that, too, without tiring or ceasing.

The advocates of capital punishment have labored to prove by the Bible, the rightfulness of the death penalty. They quote the passage, 'Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed,' and construe this as a command, and not as a prediction, and in so doing they seem to forget that Moses and David, whom they call servants of God, were both

construe this as a command, and not as a prediction, and in so doing they seem to forget that Moses and David, whom they call servants of God, were both murderers. I hope this heathenish custom will soon be done away in Pennsylvania.

Lastly, war and slavery, two of the greatest evils earth ever saw, are proved right by the Bible, because that book says God in a certain age of the world approved them. The Quakers, is order to make the book right, hold that, prior to the Christian era, war was right; but since that time, the dispensations of God to man, and the relations of man to man, have changed; war is now, in their estimation, an evil of the greatest magnitude. The truth is, war was always wrong, but the scales of superstition have partly fallen from their eyes, and they now dare to reason for themselves. Can God convert a heinous crime into a virtue? Certainly not.

I have glanced hastily at some of the prominent errors of the biblicans, not with a view of discussing them at length, as will be seen, but merely to bring them into view, to show that when a final appeal is made, independent of extraneous circumstances, to man's rationality, it will choose the right.

We have achieved something. Temperance is now right by the Bible; and why? Because they wish to have it so; if they did not, they would make the following them into view, to show that when a final appeal is made, independent of extraneous circumstances, to man's rationality, it will choose the right.

We have achieved something. Temperance is now right by the Bible; and why? Because they wish to have it so; if they did not, they would make the following them is so if they did not, they would make the following them are constitutional Convention, and the affirsy occurred at a public meeting in the Court House. They were both candidates for the Constitutional Convention, and the affirsy occurred at a public meeting in the Court House. They were be the candidates for the Constitutional Convention, and the affirsy occurred to a public meeting in the

have it so; if they did not, they would make the book mean right the reverse—and so with other reforms.

If there is any thing in the Bible that cannot be reduced to a simple axiom, that does not bear the impress of truth upon the very face of it, that fact of itself ought to place it at least among problematical things. What is the use of men being inspired, if it does not make received truths more clear, and open the way for new truths? Whatever is above the mind of man is not adapted thereto. Whenever men let in the idea, that God is unequal in the administration of his laws, that he imparts their duties ministration of his laws, that he imparts their duties to another and not to themselves, they become fit subjects for designing men to seduce. With this view of jects for designing men to seduce. With this view of the subject before me, I feel desirous that all my fellow-citizens should look for the truth first in themselves, remembering always that reason is the highest gift of God to man, and that whatever will not bear its test must be rejected.

LEA W. GAUSE.

LEA W. GAUSE. THE HORRORS OF WAR.

Extract from 'An Address before the American Peace Society, at its anniversary in Boston, May 28th, 1849, by Charles Sumner':—

'Put together,' says Voltaire, 'all the vices of all the ages and places, and they will not come up to the mischiefs of one campaign.' This is a strong speech. Another of surer truth might be made. Put together all the ills and calamities from the visitations of God, from convulsions of nature, from nestlience of sum and ran some distance through a field, where he sumk down from exhaustion. Here he remained for the sassassin halloced to his friend for assistance, at the same time rising and pulling Mr. Merriweather up. Mr. M. then cut him in the left hip and shoulder. Fearing his accomplice, he disengaged himself from him, and ran some distance through a field, where he sumk down from exhaustion. sunk down from exhaustion. Here he remained for about ten minutes, when he proceeded home. The assassins were traced by the blood from the wounds inflicted on one of them by Mr. Merriweather for some distance. He thinks that the man whom he did not see was a negro from his language; the other was a white man, about 5 feet 8 inches high. Each had a

Affray and Narrow Escape.-The Covington and Afray and Narrow Escape.—The Covington and Lafayette papers contain an account of an assault by Shelby Martin with a cowhide and pistol, upon Jos. Ristine, Clerk of Fountain Co. Ind. It happened at Lafayette on the 12th inst., soon after the Loco Convention had adjourned. In the affray, which arose from an old grudge, Ristine received the contents of one barrel of a revolver in the left arm below the elbow making a wound not considered dangerous. One account them says, that Ristine seized Martin's head with his left hand (his arm sounded as it was beld scount then says, that Ristine seized Martin's head with his left hand, (his arm wounded as it was,) held him firm, and at the same time drew a revolver from him, or to picture the miseries which they caused. But the single brief event of the earthquake can be portrayed in authentic colors.

Lisbon, whose ancient origin was referred by fable to the wanderings of Ulysses, was one of the fairest cities of Europe. From the summit of seven hills, it looked down upon the sea, and the bay studded with cheerful villages—upon the broad Tagus, expanding into a harbor ample for all the navies of Europe, and upon a country of rare beauty, smiling with his hel have stamped some estisfaction out of the wandering, and upon a country of rare beauty, smiling with his hel have stamped some estisfaction out of him, but for the intervention of friends. Martin was arrested, and no one appearing against him, was disagreed the muzzle hard against him force head, and broke the trigger-guard in the vain effort to discharge it. That slight mistake of Ristine, in puting his finger on the guard instead of the trigger, is all that prevented Martin taking hasty leave of 'time and sublumary things.' Supposing that something was revolver. Ristine abandoned the attempt to shoot, inflicted some two or three blows with the barrel on top of Martin's real was not always. The suble have stamped some estisfaction out of him firm, and at the same time drew a revolver from him firm, and at the same time drew a revolver from him firm, and at the same time drew a revolver from him firm, and at the same time drew a revolver from him firm, and at the same time drew a revolver from him firm, and at the same time drew a revolver from him firm, and at the same time drew a revolver from him firm, and at the same time drew him him firm, and at the same time drew him him firm, and at the same time drew him firm, and at the same time drew a revolver from him firm, and at the same time drew a revolver from him firm, and at the same time drew are revolver from hi arrested, and no one appearing against him, was discharged from custody.

A Sedwer Shot.—A young man named Hodgeon, from the interior of Georgia, was arrested in Savannah on the 10th inst., charged with an assault, with intent to commit murder, on the Rev. Thos. Benning, of Savannah. It appears that a sister of Hodgeon was placed under the care of Benning while traveling, and was seduced by him. Hodgeon repaired to the house of Benning, and shot him with a pistol—not, however, dangerously. Hodgeon was committed on the 12th inst., to answer the charge of assault, but was discharged on giving boil in \$1000. Not less than \$60,000 was offered to him, if he wanted it, by persons who were entire strangers to him.

IF The Gadeeston News of Thursday says: That a man named Bostwick was killed at La Grange in a difficulty arising out of the election of Sheriff. Gen. Mayfield took occasion to remind Bostwick that it did not become him to abuse a candidate, as he had recently been. Whereupon Bostwick threatened the life of Gen. Mayfield, saying that he should never again see his wife and family.

The parties then had a personal struggle, but were separated by friends. Bostwick then went out for arms to execute his threat against General Mayfield. Gen. M. accordingly armed himself in solf-defence. Having done so, he walked out on the open common, when Bostwick discharged this gun without effect. Gen. Mayfield returned the fire with a load of buck-shot. One shot took effect in the neek of Bostwick, who fell. Gen. Mayfield then approached nearer, and discharged the contents of another barrol in Bostwick's breast, who died immediately. Gen. M., then delivered himself up to the authorities.

Arress, Ga., July 7, 1849.

Vesterday something occurred to break the man.

Brutal Homicide.—We learn that two men, named lexander Moore and James Whittifield, of Franklin County, one day last week, tide and James White travel. Arress, Ga., July 7, 1849.

Brutal Homicide.—We learn that two men, named lexander Moore and James Whittifield, of Pranklin County, one day last week, tide and James White travel.

Cruelty

position or Kowe, that he believed he had committed murder in Virginia, and Rowe was under arrest upon the deposition of his own wife that he had assaulted her with intent to kill. Mrs. Rowe was employed in a hotel in which Miller was bar-keeper, and Rowe suspected them of improper intimacy.

Murder.—The body of a man by the name of Geo.
Johnson, late of Easton, Pa., was found on Saturday night last, a short distance above dam No. 6, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, in this county, with his head almost literally mashed to pieces, and life totally extinct. A large piece of fence-rail, found lying on the body, gave undoubted proof that a most horrid murder had been committed, but by whom is yet unknown.—Hagerstown (Md.) Heratd.

By an arrival from Texas we learn that a man was shot in the streets at Brownsville, on the 4th, by a desperado named Dyer.

Execution.-We learn from the Clinton Floridia that, in pursuance of his sentence, the negro Frank, convicted of the murder of Fletcher Campbell, was hung on the morning of the 29th ult. at that place. The Floridian says—He was executed within the prison walls, in the presence of the proper witnesses. He bore his fate with brutal indifference, showing no outward contrition. His body was given to the surgeon for dispession.

Execution.—The two slaves, Tarleton and Spencer, were hung in the jail yard of Vicksburg on the 15th instant, according to sentence, for the murder of their master, T. J. Green. The execution was private, several of the county officers only being present.

Brutal Outrage.—The Jacksonville (Fla.) News of the 19th ult., has the following. Had the account originally appeared in a Northern paper, it would have been branded as an 'abolition lie:'
'Our readers will learn with regret the intelligence of the brutal attack upon Mr. Madison, of Marion county. We understand the cause to have been this: Mr. Madison and Dr. B. M. Byrne were riding together past the plantation of Burleson, and witnessed of the brutar accounty. We understand the cause to me county. We understand the cause to me county. We understand the cause to me county. Me adows the field hands by himself and his overseer, Meadows. The brutes had actually caused a woman to be torn in pieces by their dogs. Burleson and Meadows were indicted for this cruelty by the Grand Jury of the county, and seem to have resolved upon revenge. They accordingly waylaid Mr. Madison near Orange Springs, as he was waylaid Mr. Madison near Orange Springs, as he was waylaid Mr. Madison near Orange Springs, as he was waylaid Mr. Madison mear Orange Springs, as he was salled by a man named Henderson Peed was killed by a man named Thomas Dale, in a blacksmith's shop in Fleming county. The murderer eacaped. ground with a club, stabbed him in several pinces, and left him for dead. The servant escaped and procured assistance. Mr. Madison afterwards revived sufficiently to make a deposition before a magistrate, but repeated into insensibility, and is not expected to live. His skull was fractured in three places, from one of which the brain protruded. By yesterday's mail we learn that Burleson has been seen in a hammock in that neighborhood, which has since been carefully

EDDYVILLE, (Ky.,) July 25.

A very serious affair occurred last Sunday at Harmen's ferry, ten miles below here, caused by family interruption between Mrs. Watson and Mrs. Harmens. After quarrelling some time at the house of Mrs. H., the former went home and informed her husband that she had been insuited, and called upon him to resent it. Mr. Watson sent word to Harmenn that he would take his life the part day, and according to band that she had been insulted, and called upon him to resent it. Mr. Watson sent word to Harmenn that he would take his life the next day, and according to appentment went to Harmenn's house, and not finding him there, he went in pursuit of him, and met him on the road. Watson fired at Harmenn without effect; Harmenn drew another pistol, and shot him in the left shoulder, the ball ranging down the left side. It is thought he cannot recover from it.

The editor of the (Bryan, Ohio) Spirit of the Age—a responsible person—publishes the following extract of a letter from a correspondent at the South and holds himself ready to give the proof if required

A runaway slave in — had been doing considerable damage in the way of burning corneribs, houses, &c., from what motive I know not with cerhouses, &c., from what motive I know not with certainty. He was hunted down like a wild beast. When caught, a company of whites watched him over night, and amused themselves by heating the steel ramrods of their guns red hot and piercing his flesh? In the morning, fifty of the citizens of the county convened in solemn council, and voted that he should be hung—his head cut off and raised upon a pole! He met his fate like a martyr—only begging that his head might remain on his body. His request was unheeded—AND FOR WERKS HIS HEAD REMAINED UPON THE FOLE—A MORSEL FOR THE BUZZARDS TO FOS AT!! Court FOLE—A MORSEL FOR THE BUZZAPDS TO PICK AT!! Court time came around, and some order-loving, law-abiling man tried to get the perpetrators of this horrid crime indicted. But eleven of the Grand Juymen scere 'particeps criminis,' and 'the bill was ignored.'

The New Orleans Picayune for several success sive numbers in April, contained this advertisement: FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from HIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran sway from the subscriber, near Thibodaux, a negro man, named PETER, aged about 27 years, rather light complexion, near 6 feet high, very spare, seas shot in the hip and thigh with thirtees buck shot, which have certainly left scars. Peter is a smart likely man, of good countenance, speaks English only. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to us at Thibodaux, or twenty-five dollars if lodged in jail so that we can get him again.

L. H. Gunnay & Ca.

Fork of Massachusets.

1. **Example 1. **Example 2. **Exa

THOS. A. BARKSDALE, Lincoln Co.

Brutal Murder.—We learn from the Athens (Ala.)
Herald that on the 24th ult., Mr. Wm. Copeland, of Limestone county, was found dead on his plantation. being shot, it is thought, with a shot gun, from the fact of some nine or ten bullets having pierced portions of his body. A slave of Mr. C. has been taken into custody.

IF James F. Bell came to his death by a wound inflicted by the hand of Peter Dearman, in the town of Asheville, N. C., on Monday, May 25th. They were brothers-in-law, quarreled at a grog-shop, and Dearman stabbed Bell with a bowie knife.

One of the most horrid and revolting murders we ever heard of, occurred yesterday at the levee, in this county. During the absence of her husband, (Mr. J. H. Foster.) a fiend in human shape entered the dwelling of Mr. F., took a rope and tied it three or four times around the neck of Mrs. Foster, and then, in addition to the crime of murder, committed a shocking offence upon her person.

Mr. Foster left home about 10 o'clock to perform military duty, a few miles distant, and returned about

Mr. Foster left home about 10 o clock to perform military duty, a few miles distant, and returned about 2 o'clock, when he found his wife dead! From the marks on her person and other circumstances, a terrible scuffle must have taken place.

The fiend, after accomplishing his diabolical purposes, stole a gun, some ten or twelve dollars in money, an accordion, one or two bottles of liquor, and some augre.

ome sugar.

The whole neighborhood is greatly excited, and some twenty or thirty persons are in pursuit of the nurderer.

It appears from the Mount Sterling Whig, that the report that the two negroes who murdered a lady in Montgomery county, Ky., had been punished under the Lynch code, is incorrect.

One of the negroes has made a full confession of the murder, but the other persists in his innocence. The money, gun, and several articles taken from the house of Mr. Foster, the husband of the murdered woman, were found in the possession of one of the negroes. They have had their trial. One was sentenced to be hung on the 12th of July, and the sentence of the other was deferred till Saturday.

The Court on Saturday last sentenced the other black boy who participated in the murder of Mrs. Foster, in Montgomery county, Ky., to be hung on the 16th inst.

Attempt to Kill.—On Sunday last, Wm. B. Cooke was assaulted at the European hotel on Broad-street, by Thomas Lottier, who fired several barrels of a revolver at him. Three balls took effect, one of them inflicting a wound in the left side, which, it is thought, must prove mortal. The last accounts from Mr. Cooke represent him as dying. Lottier has not been arrested, though we understand vigilant search has been made for him.

Mr. Cooke was engaged in all the battles on the lower line of operations, from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico.

We learn that Mr. Webb, the manager of Mr. Edwin Wight, at Tuckahoe, was assaulted by a negro on

Heart-rending Occurrence.-The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle says. "A few days since, we published a notice of the murder of Col. David Ross, of Putnam, while passing after night from his mill to his residence. The jury of inquest, after a most patient and Inborious investigation, have rendered a verdict charging his own son with the commission of the crime."

Murder at Lafayette.-Late last evening, we learned that an Irishman, whose name we could not ascer-tain, had been killed yesterday, by Gavino Leda, who keeps a stave yard in Lafayette. It appears that the latter was loading a vessel with staves, opposite who keeps a stave yard in Larayctic. It appears that the latter was loading a vessel with staves, opposite Religious-street, and directed the Irishman to stow them in a particular manner. The latter replied that he had received instructions from the mate of the vessel to arrange them differently, and he deemed it proper to obey his orders. On this, Leda made use of some exciting language, when the Irishman took up some exciting language, when the Irishman took up a stave and hit him. The former immediately drew a dirk, and stabbed the Irishman in five or six different places, which resulted in his death. Leda surrender-ed himself forthwith to the authorities, and an inquest was held, at which a verdict was rendered in conformity with the facts cited.—N. O. Bee, June 22.

The A desperate murder was committed in Cole Co., Mo., three miles from Jefferson city, last Tuesday. Nathan Huffman shot Wm. Mayo, while riding homeward.—St. Louis Rep. July 11.

At St. Louis, on Sunday, June 10th, a prize ight came off, with the usual concomitants. One of he combatants lost an eye, and a spectator was stab-ed mortally.

Judge D. Kell, of Beattie's Prairio, was killed a few days since by Rollin Ridge, who, we are informed, has made his escape. The cause of his murder is said to be very trivial and unwarrantable.—Talequah (Cherokee) Advocate, 21st uit. Another murder has been committed in Alachus

county, Ky. Mr. Cornelius Rain, a man of property, was heard to say that he intended to bid for a family of negroes which were soon to be sold. He afterward returned home, and on perceiving two men riding toward the house, apparently friendly, he advanced ward returned home, and on perceiving two lice. Asing toward the house, apparently friendly, he advanced
to meet them. As he came up, one of the men shothim dead. The daring villains then passed him and
entered the dwelling, and although Mr. Rain's wife
and family were present, they robbed the house of
\$4000, and then fled. They were not recognized,
and had not been taken at the last accounts.

J. H. Gudday & Co.

One Woman killed by another.—We learn by the Port Smith (Ark.) Herald, that a murder was lately committed in Scott Co., in that State, by a Mrs. Job, a young married lady, upon the body of an elderly widow by the name of Northern. The parties met in a potato patch, when Mrs. Job drew a knife, and plunged it into the left breast of Mrs. Northern. Jealousy was the cause.

BALTIMORE, July 16. Horrible Murder.—John D. Buck, clerk of the Bal-imore and Susquehanna Copper and Smelting Works, was murdered last night in his office, on the South side of the Basin. He was shot through the head, and died almost immediately. The murderer is un-

CLOTHING!

NEW STORE. Mo. 107, : : : Cambridge Street

LEWIS HAYDEN. WHO, it will be remembered, was formerly a slave in Kentucky, has opened the above Store and keeps a good assortment of

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING superior quality. He trusts that all will lead his helping hand, for it will be his constant endeavor to seep for sale a good and chesp article on hand, both at holesale and retail.

holesale and retail.

He has also a good assortment of little Knick He has also a good assortment of little knick Knacks, such as are generally kept in a variety store, so that he is enabled to accommodate all his friends who may feel disposed to give him a call. And he thinks that it would not be inappropriate here to not turn his sincere and heartfelt thanks to those who have rendered him assistance since his arrival her; and he trusts that, although he may not be able to mard them, yet that Being who knows the heart of all men, will render unto them their just reward.

Boston, July 13

Northampton Water Cure. ELECTRICITY AND HYDROPATHY.

ELECTRICITY AND HYDROPATHY.

THE important principle of Cutaneous Electricity.

The discovery of which by the undersigned has opened so wide a field for scientific and physiological investigation, though ridiculed and opposed at its fin announcement in 1844, by medical and professelly scientific men, being now sustained by eminent men of philosophic and scientific knowledge, and by the experience and testimony of thousands, who have tested his theory by examinations in their swn case, the undersigned is confident that this principle of at ural and physiological law needs only to be understood to be justly appreciated by an intelligent and investigating public.

trai and physiological law needs only to be understood to be justly appreciated by an intelligent and investigating public.

Sustained by such testimony, and more than for years practical experience as a Diagnosian and Hydropathist, the undersigned would here repeat the conclusions at which he arrived by the sense of touch. In that the human body in a healthy condition is a positive electrical state. 2d. That there are electrical emanations from the cuticular surface, indicative of health, or the nature and symptoms of disease. 3d. That in all clases where the wrist, stomach or language in the electro-positive state, (however disturbed, there is hope of cure; but when the parts of the bod alluded to are in the electro-negative state, Hydropathy can afford no relief.

Had not the results of his practice already convinced the public of the truthfulness of the principles by which the undersigned is governed in detering the nature and symptoms of disease, the recent philosophical and scientific demonstrations of their correctness by Prof. Means* of Ga., and Mr. Hemmer of England, and the facts and corroborative testimos of educated by Dr. Forbes, Mr. Server and the seathers.

of England, and the facts and corroborative testimory adduced by Dr. Forbes, Mr. Smee, and others, should be sufficient to convince the most sceptical.

Gratefully appreciating the credit so generously awarded for his success as a Diagnostic and Hydro

pathic Practitioner, by a discerning public, and the gratitude evinced by those whom he has had the pleasure to relieve of their complaints, the underligned will endeavor to merit the confidence of all who

may afford him an opportunity to effect a cure, by his original and philosophical mode of practice.

The Northampton Water-Cure is pleasantly situated near Bensonville, on the west bank of Licking Water, or Mill River, about two and a half miles from the centre of the town. It is conveniently arranged with parlors, separate bathing and dressing rooms, for ladies and gentlemen, well ventilated and conveniently furnished ledging rooms, and a variety of the convenients. furnished lodging rooms, and a variety of baths about dantly supplied with water, which, for purity, as adaptedness to water-cure purposes, is unsurposed that of any other water-cure establishmen by that of any other water-enre establishment in this country. A new and commodious building has just been completed, containing a spacious dining hall, and pleasant lodging rooms, which with the man building will accommodate from 50 to 60 patients. A Gymnasium connected with the establishment affords an agreeable and healthy in-door exercise. The

an agreeable and healthy in-door exercise. The scenery in this vicinity is picturesque and romante. There is a variety of pleasant walks, sufficiently retired to allow the patients to enjoy their rambles without being exposed to public gaze or observation. Among the complaints which are here successfully treated are, Headache, or tendency of blood to the head, cold extremities, general and nervous debility, Bronchitis, Pulmonary Affections, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, acute and chronic inflammation of the bounds of the presence of the pr els, Piles, Dyspepsia, nervous and spinal affections, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lame Limbs, Paralysis, Fevers, Salt Rheum,

Scrofulous and Erysipelas Humors.

All persons who visit this establishment for a course of treatment should furnish themselves with three comfortables, three woollen blankets, one or two linen, and three cotton sheets, two pillow cases, six or eight crash towels, some well-worn linen to cut for fomentations, an old cloak, an umbrella, and a pair of

TERMS. For treatment and board, from \$5.50 to \$9.00 per week, payable weekly. For a patient (from choice or the nature of his complaint) occupying a room alone on the first and second floors, \$9.00—with a roommate, \$6.50. For one alone on the third floor, \$3.50 with a roommate, \$5.50.

Patients requiring extra attention, or fire in their coms, (except for swathing purposes,) will furnish

rooms, (except for swatting purposes,) will turned their own nurses and fuel, or pay an extra price. Fix patients receiving treatment at home, \$1.00 per west.

Terms for examination, from \$2.00 to \$5.00. Pospaid letters, with one dollar enclosed, soliciting advice, will receive attention. Corresponding patient should be particular in stating their last treatment and its effect.

DAVID RUGGLES.

Northampton, Mass., 1849. N. B. Visitors to the establishment, from the Est, West, or South, can take the cars of the Connectical River Railroad at Springfield. Carriages will always be in readiness at the Northampton depot to coaver them hither. That the sick and nervous may not be disturbed after retiring, visitors arriving in the evening train are requested to take lodgings at a hotel

• Says Prof. Means— The human blood, in a mal and healthy condition of the system, is in a po tive state, which is constantly maintained by the tive state, which is constantly maintained by the scivity of the generating sources within—an excess generally passing off in silence, from the cuticals surface, so that out of 356 experimente made by Mr. Hemmer, of England, upon the "uncovered skis."

322 indicated the presence of positive electricity. This surplusage of the fluid upon the surface, we believe to be indispensable to the healthy condition of the whole animal economy, and that when, from any cases it is distributed as conserved diseased action exceptions. cause, it is diminished, or ceases, diseased action ensues.' See Address, delivered before the Medical College of Georgia, at the opening of its annual session, Nov. 3, 1847, by A. Means, A. M., M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy, and Professor of Physical Science in Emory College, Ga., p. 25.

Dr. John Forbes, editor of the British and Foreign Medical Excitor in an able article on the condition

Dr. John Forbes, editor of the British and Ported Medical Review, in an able article on the condition and function of the skin, says—'Perhaps there is scarcely any disease in which the function of the skin is not, to some extent, deranged. To what scent, physicians have not bestowed sufficient pains to learn; nor have they been accustomed to give mach attention to this part, in the practical investigation diseases.

Physiology teaches at Physiology the system that it is the vehicle for conveying out a large amount of matter, as well solid as liquid-and practical experience exhibits it as the change through which the materies morbs in many instance, and the burthen of plethora generally, find their

Dr. Hollick, on the subject of electricity, remarks There is no agent that affects the body more, but naturally and artificially. See his work on Net ropathy, published in Philadelphia in 1847, p. 127.

ropathy, published in Philadelphia in 1847, p. 127.

The following extract is from an interesting article on Electricity, copied by the N. Y. Journal of Commerce from a foreign Scientific Review: 'I do not pretend to soy that a deficiency of electricity may not occur fn one part of the human body, and an excess in some other part, for a time, and that this may not be the cause of disease, and a restoration of the equilibrium the cure: I think this most likely, and that is upon this principle, in a great measure, that the wonderful effects of electro-magnetism, in the cure of disease, are to be exploined. It is ceptain that, when our electrical machines are most activaly productive, we all feel most vigorous. Our nervous systems are then most firm; our digestive organs most active our minds most clear.'

The London Sun, alluding to the discovery of ve-taic electricity by Alfred Smee, Surgeon to the Bank of England, says—1 By a test which he terms electro-voltaic, he has satisfied himself that the termination of the voltaic, he has satisfied himself that the termination of the sensor nerves are positive poles of a roltaic circuit, while the muscular substance is the negative pole. The sensor nerves are the telegraphs which carry the sensation to the brain, and the moster nerve carry back the volition to the muscles.' See N. I. Tribune, April 7, 1849.

DR. HENRY W. WILLIAMS HAS removed to No. 10 Essax Street, Boston, where he will continue to give particular attention to DISEASES OF THE EYE. Robert F. TERMS TERMS
be made within scribing. \$2 of complain of the bedire-ted (so III) scribed by the bedire-ted (so III) scribed by the bedire-ted (so III) scribed by the bedire-ted three tit. Francial Co. LORING, EDAY, DELL PHILLIPS for the financial its debts.]

TH

ANTI-SLA

WM. L VOL.

CELEBRA [Reported SPEECH

As I look

an occasion

word linger thought, and

se impetuou from above that which I for commen our brothers gradation of We may of ours, box -a small n in high pla redeem the for abstrac to the gr wrought in few scatter this day to liverance o from the be who is for We know of the love have the he islands, the

bestowed

through v

And we l

spirits of

heights of

in not only

the comm

stitution o

have been

to the A loch, rathe ling to sta about with An is occasio what cons and of the There have we if we mu and praye it a jubile should we power, in

act done

a benefit

graded n

of our re

been tole ment of day of th tions of taken th men und has take Why ha instead great me joice ove wail, and bidding Our a of the ac the actio of the be

is given for whe word of there al for all re emancip we rejoi casion thanksg songs o guilty

delivera geance, But, wrough not and the ligh your he that par became It goes where t in the where

long, (the prodempti ers for